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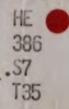
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THE LATEST REVISIO

SOUND-TARIFF,

8 c.

The latest revis'd

Sound - Tariff,

M a nual

for

Merchants and Masters of Vessels wrought from the best sources;

containing:

- I. On the Origin and history of the duty in the Ore-
- II. Treaties with foreign nations.
- III. Of the coin in which the Sound-duties are paid.
- IV. At what time ships are cleared, and the translation of the papers, that concern the vessel and cargo.
- v. Ordinance, with regard to the salute in the Sound. VI. Notices on the importance of navigation, the amount of the Sound-duties &c.
- VII. The duty on vessels.
- VIII. Some special rules.

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- IX. Rules with respect to measure, weight, tare &c. -
- Tariff for the duty on goods, in alphabetical order.

 Of the bonification in the duty, granted under X. XI. name of Föring (free carriage).
- Examples of calculatinng the Sound-duty. XII.
- XIII. Of the ferry at Elsenore.
- As appendix: the Christianopel tariff, in the dutch language.

Published

F. Thaarup, & H. A. Martensen. Counsellor of state.

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Preface.

Is must be of importance to every person, doing business in the Baltic trade, to be able, with preciseness to admit into his calculations the sum he has to pay either on the whole expedition, or on special articles of goods, when they pass the Sound or the Belts, as also to be informed of what he otherwise has to observe in conformity to the law. It is also the custom in every solid counting-house, after the expedition is finished, to revise and controll the correctness of the expences of every kind, that have occured.

As we had occasion to grow attentive on the want of a publication regarding the above, we resolved to remedy this want. Different authors as Atkinson, Marien, Alstrup, Withe, Bartholin &c. have indeed published some previous works, but they have all been more or less erroneous, which invalidated their veracity, they also contained many things not suitable to our times. We are greatly indebted to the friendly advices of several mercantile houses, for having enabled us to give our trace all possible veracity and exactitude, which have been the aim of our endeavours.

It might perhaps be agreable to some to be in possession of the Christianopel tariff, the same as it is printed in the original form. It is found in a work entitled "a publication of the danish ordinances, by Schou, counsellor of state, translated into the danish language. We have delivered it here as an appendix, in the dutch language. We have copied a publication call'd "Groot Placaet - Boeth 1658, in folio Vol. I. pag. 940 edited by Mr. Cornelis Cau, a person deeply skilled in the law, but we have also had other sopies at hand.

Some articles which then, 1645, were used in trade, does not occur now, whereas many other sorts of goods, not known then, have appeared since the last 13 century. Thus it is, that usances have enlarged the tariff, or, with other words, a superior administration, who, with the greatest care to adjust what is right, have prescribed to the officers, appointed to receive the duty, fixed measures in extraordinary cases, on the arrival of goods, not hitherto known; or on new measures and weights, adopted in the course of trade &c., this has at the long run given origin to certain fixed rules, by which the arbitrary and unsettled manner of demanding the duty in the aforesaid cases, ceased, which formerly was left to the judgement of the officers. These fixed rules, as far as they are not inserted in the chief-code, which constitutes the treaty of Christianopel, or menzioned with plain words in other treaties, have been zermed usances, by which masters of vessels and merchants may be sure of being behaved to, according to treaties, which has always been the policy of the danish government and which secures the danish finances a revenue that indeed is important, but on which also is entailed many, not trifling, expences, for the benefit of the navigation, it is thereby a consequence of the situation of the country, and from ancient rooted rights.

Copenhagen the 21rst of August 1821.

F. Thaarup.

H. A. Martensen.

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I. On the origin and history of the Oresound-Toll, or the duties in the Sound.

6. I.

One of the studious men of letters of Denmark, particularly in the historical line, Mr. Guss. Ludv. Baden, L. L. D., has lately published a treatise on the above mentioned subject, in the 2d. vol. of his works, 1821, pag. 221-260. In reference to which we will only insert following material contents: "Since the remotest antiquity, to which our history can reach, or rather since we can trace the existence of the State of Denmark, we find indications of the absolute sovereignity of the Kings of Denmark over the waters and sounds that form the passages from the North-sea to the Baltic...

From the earliest period, the trading nations have certainly known and visited these waters, running from Cattegat to the Baltic. But the foreign navigators must undoubtedly also have shared the advantage of this navigation with the ancient northern Vikings (or armed naval commanders) always stationed in these waters. The Vikings

were commonly an association of several vessels, that partly guarded the coast against foreign ships, and partly protected those of their countrymen. Besides these Sounds, particularly Öresund, the coast of Zealand and Schonen, situated along this Sound, afforded since earliest ages rich fishery, and has certainly detained many foreign navigators in their passage through the Sound, when, in order to reap a benefit from it, they would pay the ancient natives of the North, what they demanded. The defence of the fisheries, being at that time the wealth of Denmark, the protection of their own merchantmen, and of the inhabitants of the coast, who remained at home, have been the occupation of these Vikings, that crowded in our Sounds in such a number, that the King Hagen Adelsteen was obliged to fight eleven of them at one time, before he could advance into the Sound. The king of the country and the princes of his family were most likely the first Vikings, who partly had stationed themselves in their native seas, and partly kept Vikings, the fitting out of which and the keeping of them in the sea, the foreign trader who passed through these waters, was obliged to pay for. When the latter, for the tribute he paid, either was piloted by a native Viking, more familiar with the currents, or was allowed to profit from the plentiful fisheries along the coast, or bargained even for other advantages, the Viking suffered him then to pass unmolested, both on his coming and going, and

vessels designed for trade, paid willingly this

"That foreign vessels paid something for the above defence was the more reasonable, as certainly these foreigners in those barbarous times often gave occasion themselves to this defence, and to such necessary measures in guarding our sounds. But this inspection was even of use to themselves. on account of the safety their own ships durived from it. Self-interest and jealousy in trade is as old as trade itself, therefore, if foreign veferle met, the weaker party was in great danger in these narrow waters. It is therefore natural that foreign vessels applied to the Danes for protection, who as naturally required a reward for it. Thus it is likely that the duties are founded on encient agreement between the Kings of Denmark and the nations, trading in the Baltic, and with the absolute power of the Danish Kings over their sounds, was injoined the obligation of protecting the friendly vessels, who tequired their protection and were consequently willing to compensate for it."

"What greatly contributed to the payment of Sound duties, was a great market at Haleyre, now Elsenore, mentioned by the historian, and occasioned by the copious fisheries of those times, by which the foreign traders got fish in exchange for the goods they brought to the Baltic. Markets in Denmark, as well as in the northern parts of Germany, are very ancient, and the paying of duties seem to have aprung from these, as the for-

eign merchant, to avoid his person and goods being molested, was always willing to pay a certain tribute to the government who had a territorial dominion over such marketplaces. That these merchants came to Zealand instead of Schonen is undoubtedly to be attributed to the many safe roads on the coast of Zealand, whereas the coast of Schonen has but few.

The rich herringfishery however, pursued on the coast of Schonen, particularly at Skanöer and Falsterbo, and in which fishery great advantages were granted to Lübeck and afterwards to other Hansetowns, has certainly contributed to the payment of the duties; and thus several concurring causes influenced the contribution of duties on foreign vessels and on cargoes that pass through the Sound. Lighthouses, guardships, a maritime police on an important anchoring-place, where often several hundred ships were detained by contrary winds and other regulations in order to make the navigation safe, were established, new reasons, founded upon equity and agreement started for a reimbursment of the expences in establishing the said regulations and in keeping them in repair.

The arbitrary and unsettled manner of the payment of the duties was by degrees changed into something settled, so that the yielders might know, what sum they were to pay, and not be exposed to augmented alterations, by which complaints might be avoided. The treaty of Christianopel, concluded between Denmark and Holland

the 13th. of August 1645, and the tariff, added to it, was adopted to be the rule. It is chiefly the same yet, but in conjunction with usances, and founded upon several treaties with other nations, which hereafter will be mentioned.

The Soundduties have from ancient times been warranted to the Danish State, on account of its situation, its obligations, and its treaties with other nations, no enlargements have taken place, and the duties have remained unaltered for almost two centuries.

Some arbitrary rights, from ancient times have been connected with the Sound duties. as: in time of war to have a right to detain and make use of vessels, passing through the Sound, upon compensation to the owners; to take the goods, brought through the Sound on board of foreign vessels for such a price, at which the owners of the ships, merchants, and masters valued the goods they had onboard; that no vessel without permission of the King of Denmark, dared to enter the Danish sounds with any kinds of smmuni, tion, powder, balls, brimstone, saltpetre &c. But the particulars about this are found in the before mentioned treatise. As these arbitrary rights are no more executed, our intention has only been historically to state their former existence.

II. Treaties with foreign nations.

A. With the States General of the united provinces.

§. 2.

The creaty of Christianopel, dated 23d. of August 1645 *).

The tariff added to this treaty, and which has been mentioned before, is commonly the prevailing standard for the duty. It is only hereby to be observed: that in this tariff goods are arranged according to certain classes, as fish, provisions, pickled goods, grains, hides, skins &c. To facilitate the use of this tariff in later editions, the goods have been placed in alphabetical order; otherwise no change has taken place. It is stated at the end of this tariff, that goods not specified in the former list, are to be reckoned upon what is costumary trading articles, and in the same manner, as it has always been the custom in such matters.

"In conformity with the denominations of these articles, one must either endeavour to compare such goods, with such as are nearest related to those therin inserted, and thereupon to make the calculation, or they are rated according to their value, and duties paid per-cent.

This treaty has been published in several books. It was printed 1645 with the tariff added to it.

A few years after this treaty, a yearly sum of 15000 Guilders was fixed by the treaty of redemption (so termed) of 9th. of Octr. 1649, but this convention was again annulled by an other of 26th. of Septr. 1653.

S. 3.

The treaty dated 14th of June 1701.

We will here only insert such articles and treaties, as far as they contain the Sound duties.

2d. Art. 'From the succeeding 20 years, to reckon from the day, upon which the ratification of the present treaty was exchanged, the Sound duties are to be paid by the inhabitants of the Netherlands according to the litteral expressions in the treaty of Christianopel of 1645, and according to the list or tariff, then agreed on, and affirmed by signings and seals of both parties; which tariff is hereby renewed, and on the: account inserted at the foot of this treaty, and in such a manner, that the tonnage, measure, and weight of goods or merchandises, of which there is also to be said dury, according to the said saiff, that such tonnages, weights and messages shall be comsidered and ruled on the same forting as is done at the place, where the goods, that are to be tolled, were shipped; and in order to prevent disputes in the calculations of wines, a cost of Bordesux-wine is related in the bound to 52 kindellars, a mak of Nimes-wine to 45 kds., and a ripe of Malors-wine or other tyrick witte also to 45 Ris. The day is to be said as this rate, in confuncting while the treety of Christians pel, viz: the thirtieth part of the stated value.

3 Art. As to goods and effects not specified in the said tariff of 1645 the Sound duties are to be paid according to their value: that is, they are to be valued according to the places from whence they come, and one in a hundred is paid of their value. (NB. See the conclusion of the tariff of 1645, pag. 6).

4 Art. It is stated in the second and third article, how the Sound duties are to be paid and cashiered, therefore no extra-toll is to be given, or any augmentation take place, under what pretext soever, and if any such thing has been done, then it is to cease, neither must the clerks nor officers of the customs extort anything from the masters than what is literally mentioned in this treaty, nor demand any fees for the writing of cockets and other papers, either in the Kingdom of Denmark or Norway, or in the Sound, than what is expressively mentioned in the extracts of the respective royal ordinances about this matter. and which is found at the end of this treaty, and under a penalty, that he, who shall act contrary to the office or employment he occupies, and if he suffers his inferiors to do it, shall then for the first time be suspended from his office, and its revenues for three months, the second time for nine months, and the third time he shall actually lose his office and employment.

5 Art. To the greater convenience and expedition of the masters of vefsels, it is to be attended to, that the officers of the Sound customhouse are obliged to be present in the summerseason all workdays from Easter to Michaelsmass, in the forenoon from 6 o' clock to 11, and in the afternoon from 1 o' clock to 7, and in the winter season from Michaelsmass to Easter in the forenoon, from 8 o' clock to 11, and in the afternoon from 1 o' clok to 4; but such, who request to be cleared out at any other hours, or on Sundays or other holy days, in order to profit of a fair wind, shall therefore pay one Rixdollar to the poor and no more.

6 Art. The officers, appointed by His Majesty to calculate the duties, shall for the future not make the calculation in one total sum, but they shall specify every sort of the goods, and deliver it to the masters, that they may see if the duties are literally demanded according to the present duty.

7 Art. The before mentioned duties are to be paid in effective silver Rixdollars, as it was costumery in old times. Yet with regard to Dutch masters of ships, as they complain that the customhouse officers, and particularly those of Norway, make difficulties in receiving the said silverdollars, from a pretext that they have not their full-weight, and from the like excuses, and thereby the masters are often obliged to carry back the said Rixdollars, and in this manner to expose them twice to the dangers of the sea, To avoid this, it is His Majesty's will that the customhouse - officers shall indiscriminately receive all sorts of Rixdollars, known to be effective silver Rixdollars, except if it should be the case, that is was evident they had been clipped. And as it

often might be the case, that the masters have no oportunity of providing themselves with effective silver dollars on their voyages to these realms, either on account of the danger of the sea, or for fear of an ennemy, it shall then be sufficient, when they pay with Danish crowns, provided they pay such a discount, that will be agreed upon reasonable terms, after it has been possible to examine the true difference between silver Rixdollars and Danish crowns, and the course of exchange, and other circumstances, about which such persons shall be consulted, that understand these matters.

(Note. Danish crowns being no longer a current coin, and the cause of the adopted resolution being annulled, this cause has ceased; see further on §. 14).

Art. Such goods and merchandises, for which once the duties of the Sound have been paid, and have been obliged to return either on account of the ship having run ashore somewhere on the coast of Schonen, in the Cattegat, on the Islands of Anholt, Lesse, or at any other place there abouts, or even after the ship has advanced somewhat in the Baltic, shall not be requested to pay the Sound duties or any other duty, either on their entering, or leaving the Sound, when it is under such circumstances, as have been mentioned. The same is the case with ships that on account of gales and contrary winds are forced to return to the Sound again.

9 Art. Ships that otherwise enter the Sound, either to find a convenient shelter against hard weather and tempests, and in the like cases, or

in hostile times to look for a consoy, and by which they are obliged to pais the Contle of Conborg, in order to sochor in greater safety absent of Elsenore, shall not be requested to spay the Sound duties, if they have no instantion to proceed farther.

10 Art. The Dutch massers that have goods and merchandizes ambsard, bound for Copenhagan, shall be treated on the same fosting with regard to the Sound-duties so his Royal Majesty's own subjects.

II Art. During the above mentioned 20 years, velsels and goods belonging to the inhabitants of the Netherlands, and that safe the Sound, are not to be visited. but the depositions of the masters are to be cuedited, and after hering preduced their real manifest and papers. upon which the duties are paid, they may proposed workers any further detention, and without being conged to anchor in the channel before Covenheren. yet, if it should be found, that His Royal Maissty through this grant, had been deceived in the levy of his rights by retentions, false entrees, or other deceit, then as soon as the States General of the Netherlands are informed hereof, they must take into consideration, all possible means, and, as far as it is practicable, if sue such orders, which may prevent His Majesty the King of Denmark from being deceived of his legal right, and they should likewise, to prevent fraud, order the officers, who visit the ships, not to make use of

ciphers in their certificate, but express the numbers in them by full wards.

12 Art. The inhabitants of the Netherlands shall moreover be alloved unmolested to bring through the Sound all kinds of goods and merchandizes of what name soever; but if His Majesty should be engaged in a war, they must then not carry any military store to his ennemies and this sic vice versa.

13 Art. This article explains what is to be understood by contraband goods of war, but is here omitted.

of ships not sailing under Dutch colours, may indisturbed pass through the Sound, if they only pay the duties to which Dutch property is subjected. Yet on condition, that it is proved by proper certificates, either from Holland or from towns in the Baltic, that the said goods are the sole property of inhabitants of Netherlands.

at towns in the Baltic, with a view of carrying on business or those of an agent or factor, shall be treated, with regard to the goods belonging to themselves, or to any other inhabitants of the Netherlands, which they send through the Sound, in the same manner as is done to the subjects of the United Provinces, provided they only prove by proper certificates from the Magistrate of the place where they reside, that the said goods, either belong to themselves, or to other subjects of the Netherlands.

16 Art. Such privileges, immunities and exemptions, which His Majesty has formerly granted to the so termed exemption-ships, shall be abolished for the future, with regard to the payment of the Sound duties. This holds equally good with respect to all other duties. — (Neither shall Danish ships be taxed with higher charges in Holland, than the inhabitants of these countries).

21 Art. The passage and navigation of the Sound shall be free and without molestation.

31 Art. In order to prevent all kinds of disasters, His Majesty has promised that buoys, lighthouses and beacons shall hereafter be kept in due order, and if any thing is wanted, the necessary measures shall be taken to get what is decay'd repaird. It has likewise been ordered, that a new buoy is to be placed at the Trindelen, to which is applied a large bell, whereas the beacon and lighthouse money, as long as this treaty is in force, is to be paid, pursuant to the former treaty of 1645, viz 4 Rixdl. of a loaden ship, and 2 Rixdl. for a ballashed one, being an old custom, but if a request should be made, concerning the establishment of new lighthouses or beacons, then it shall seperately be discussed.

(Note. The twenty years being expired, in which this treaty was in force, a discussion took place concerning its senewal, but the renewal of it was not formal; it was only tacidly agreed on).

5. 4.

A Declaration signed and exchanged at Copenhagen the 10th, of July 1817.

(This declaration is inserted in G. F. de Martens Receuil de traités etc. Vol. VII. pag. 133).

By this reciprocal declaration, Their Majesties the King of Denmarc, and the King of Holland have agreed on to enlarge the convention, made up in the Treaty of Trade in the year 1701, to the whole extent of the Kingdom of the Netherland, so that they are not only prevalant in the former United Netherlands, but likewise in the southern parts of the Kingdom.

B. With Great Britain.

9. 5.

The treaty of the 11th. of June 1670.

8 Art. The people and subjects of the King of Great Britain, shall not pay more or higher duties, taxes or tolls, nor in any other manner, than what is or will be done by the inhabitants of the Netherlands, or by other foreigners, there trading, and who pay the lowest tribute, the Swedes only excepted.

Note. These last words allude to certain privileges, which the Suedes at that time enjoyed, but which afterwards have been abolished.

and consented to, that all ships belonging to subjects of the King of Great Britain, on their pas-

sage through the Sound, under the King of Den. mark and Norway's dominions, shall enjoy the privilege and grant of being allowed to detain and defer the payment until their return, in the same manner; as it was allowed them in the last years before the late war, provided they produce genuine certificates and testimonies, that prove the ships to be the property of subjects of the King of Great Britain, and the said certificates must be sealed and signed by such officers that are appointed to it by the King of Great Britain; besides this a sufficient bail must be given, that they duties may he paid to the Collectors of the King of Deumarks customs in due time either on their return, or if they should not return in the space of three months after leaving the Sound, if they did not pay the duties on their coming into it.

14 Art. It is likewise complied with, that english Ships belonging to subjects of the King of Great Britain on their having anchored before Elsenore, shall be cleared and dispatched without detention and as speadily as it is done to ships of other nations, so that none is to be preferred except those inhabitants, of some places, who, in this case, have enjoyed a privilege since days of yore, and still enjoy the same.

18 Art. In order to promote on both sides the prosperity and progress of trade, and to prevent all manner of deceit and disputes that might start between the merchants and customhouse officers, it has been agreed and resolved on, that the duties shall be required, and paid by every body according to the tariff, published on account hereof, and in which is mentioned and specified all kinds of duties which are to be paid in the ports of both the respective Kingdoms, and for the passage through the Sound. In order that this may the better be observed and kept, both the respective Sovereigns shall forbid their officers of the customs, under the greatest penalties, to do any thing which may be against or to the prejudice of this present convention, neither must they said officers require more from the subjects of the respective Kings than what they have a right to, or annoy them, or do them harm in any manner.

40 Art. It is likewise agreed on, that if the Dutch or any other nations, (the Swedes only excepted) should have received, or hereafter receive from the King of Denmark and Norway any better grants, privileges or liberties, than what is inserted in this treaty, the same shall then be granted without objections to the King of Great Britain.

6. 6.

By the treaty of peace with great Brittain, concluded at Kiel the 14ta of Jan. 1814, it is setled in the 13ta Art. "that all the former treaties of peace and trade, that have been concluded between the Danish and Brittish Majesties are renewed by the present freaty, and is again put in force in their whole extent, and in all their points,

provided they should not be inconsistent with any of the appointments in the clauses of the present treaty.

C. With France.

S- 7-

During the Ministry of Colbert, in the reign of Lewis the XIVth., it was thought on the establishment of treaties of trade with the Northern Powers. A treaty, which then, 1663, was concluded for some years between Denmark and France, has at several times been in force and then interrupted; but was again renewed the 23d-of August 1742. The clauses in it, alluding to the Sound-duties are the following:

4 Art. French ships, either they are french property, or if the French should have freighted english, swedish or dutch ships, no matter where they are going, or from whence they come, or what goods they have onboard, shall, without exception, when they are passing the Sound and the Belts, not be required to pay a higher duty, than what is inserted in the tariff of 1645, which is added to the treaty concluded between both Kings in the year 1663, about such goods, as are specified in the said tariff; and as to such as are not specified in it, they shall, like other nations pay what is custommary; or if any nation after the mentioned time should be favoured with any diminution of duties or charges, inserted in the

above teriff, the subjects of his most christian Majesty shall then enjoy the same.

5 Art. Subjects to his most christian Majeaty, shall not, if they send goods as their
own property through the Sound, onboard of
english, swedish or dutch ships, pay a greater
duty, than if the goods had been shipped onboard
of french ships; yet it must be made evident by
proper certificates, be it from the ports of his
most christian Majesty or from other places in theBaltic; that the goods belong to no others, but
to Subjects of the said King.

8 Art. During this treaty, which shall last 15 yars, and is expired the 23d. of August 1757, no duty or other charges must be enlarged by any of the parties under any pretences or pretexts soever, but a year before the expiration of this treaty both the respective Kings shall agree on its prolongation. (this was effectuated by a tacit agreement).

9 Art. During the space of the above 15 years none of the ships belonging to subjects of his most christian Majesty shall be searched; but the entry, made by the mester of the ship is to be trusted to, upon his producing legal letters, with which he may have provided himself to serve as pasports, or to explain what duty he is to pay; and as soon as this has been paid, they may make sail, and leave the Sound, without being obliged to anchor before Copenhagen at that place called Droogden. But if it should afterwards be discovered that His Majesty through this indul-

gence, had been defrauded of part of his duty, then his most christian Majesty, upon being informed hereof, is bound to take the best measures, tending to disappoint and of all power to prevent such abuses, in such a manner, that the King of Denmark might enjoy what right and equity demand.

10 Art. French ships sailing through the Sound, are permitted to defer the payment of the Soundduty mentioned in the preceding article, untill their return, provided the masters of the ships produce authentical cettificates and testimonies, which prove the ships to be the property of french subjects, but the certificates must be signed with the signature of his most christian Majesty the King of France, or with that of the Admiral of France, as likewise a sufficient bail must be deposed at Elsenore for the payment of the duty, before they pass through the Sound; the duty must be paid on the return of the ships, or at the furthest within the space of three months, in due place and manner to such officers, which the King of Denmark has appointed to receive the payment of his legal duty.

be delivered cockets and certificates, every one of which shall contain a specification of how much duty has been paid on every sort of goods, by which it may be proved that no more has been required than what is due; yet if they in order to avoid delay should wish to receive only a general certificate, in which is stated in one article the duty he

has paid on the goods he has enboard, such a certificate shall be granted.

at Elsenore or at other harbours belonging to the King of Denmark, their papers shall immediately and without any delay be cleared, and to no other ships, to what nation soever they belong any preference shall be granted, not even to ships belonging to danish subjects.

13 Art. French ships, that once have paid the Sound-duty; and afterwards might return into the Sound; or come to an anchor on the coast of Schonen, Cattegat, at the islands of Anholt and Lesse, or in that vicinity; nay even after having advanced into the Baltic, shall be exempted from paying the Sound-duty twice, if their return is occasioned by gales, contrary winds or the like inevitable occurrences.

24 Art. With respect to french ships, bound to Copenhagen; the same measures are to be taken with them, as it is the case with ships belonging to subjects of his danish Majesty.

The mentioned appointments have lately been renewed and put in force; through the friendly correspondence between France and Donmark.

D. With Sweden.

§. 8.

It has been appointed by a treaty dat. 27th. of May 1660 §. 6. that 3500 Rixdollars shall be

paid to Sweden, out of the lighthouse duty, to defray the expences of the lights on the swedish coast.

By a treaty, dat. 3rd of June 1720, 9th. article, the Swedes renounced on the right of being exempted from paying the Sound-duty, a right Sweden to this moment had enjoyed, so that henceforth the subjects of the Kingdom of Sweden and its provinces, shall pay the Sound-duty for their ships, goods and effects in the same manner as the English and Dutch, or any other nation, who are or will for the future be treated in the most favorable manner in this respect, and with regard to the clearing of swedish ships, when they leave or enter into the Sound or Belts, it shall be done with all possible speed, without any delay, and in the same manner as is done to the english and dutch nations, that enjoy the greatest friendship.

By the treaty of peace of 14th of Jan. 1814 27th. article, the mentioned agreements were again put in force.

E. With Rufsia.

Colored to the State of the Sta

the world with authorized the

By a treaty of \$\frac{8}{19}\$ Oct. 1782, the following article may concern our historical inquiry.

6 Art. As an amends to the advantages, mentioned in the preceding article, and granted to the trading subjects of Denmark, His Majesty the King of Denmark has been pleased likewise to make the trade of Russian subjects advantage-

ous in his states, and by the present treaty he has consented to grant them following advantages:

- I. That the duty on leaf-tobacco from Russia, (a sort of tobacco known in Europe by name of ukraine-tobacco) when passing through the Sound, is for the future only to be paid with 8 Stivers for every 10 Puds in russian weight.
- 2. That goods reckoned after last, weight and measure, shall in passing trough the Sound be reckoned and valued according to such lasts, weights and measures, which are used in the places and ports where these goods have been shipped.
- 3. That the Sound-duty on Balks from Rigs, and that contain a length of 5', 6, 7, 8 or 5 fathoms, shall be 2½ Rixsorts on 20 pieces of the said balks, and on those that have but a length of from 1 to 5 fathoms the duty is to be reckoned according to the measure and duty paid on balks, that have a length from 5 to 9 fathoms.
- 4. That the Sound-duty on a last of weedashes shall be paid with 12 stivers, which last shall be rated to twelve barrels, being the custom in Riga.

7 Act. Moreover it is the will of his danish Majesty, who always has endeavoured to promote the welfare of the Russian empire, as an old and with his crown allied friend, that Russian subjects, with regard to the Sound-duty, shall be

treated on the same footing as such nations most favoured in Denmark, by not being obliged to pay but one per-Cent of goods, not mentioned in the tariff.

8 Art. Ships and goods, belonging to Russian subjects, must not be searched; but with regard to the receipt for the dury which is to be paid on Goods, belonging to Russian subjects, the respective officers, shall entirely confide in certificates and passports produced by the mesters drawn up in due form by the magistrate or the officers of customs at the place from whence the ships and goods are come, without making any further enquiry. With regard to the weight, measure, quality and packing up of the goods, every thing is to be observed as has been mentioned in the said documents and persperts, yet if any deceit should be discovered with respect to these, then, upon the first information, necessary precaution shall immediately be taken to prevent the like for the fature.

9 Art. In the receipt for the payment of the Sound-duty the officers of the custombouse are bound, every time to give a minute specification of the duty they have received on all sorts of goods, that in this manner it may be made evident, if two high a dairy has been domanded; and the custombouse shall have no right to revoke this, unless the captains with a view set being the quicker cleaned, should be constanted with a general sensing for the duty they have paid on the whale of their cargo.

paid the Sound duty, shall not be obliged to do this a second time, if they should be forced to return into the Baltic, or in case of having left it, to return to the Sound, on account of gales, contrary winds and the like reasons."

By the treaty of peace, concluded the 8th of Febr., and ratified the 16th of Novbr. 1814, in the second article, the preceding treaty was again fully enforced.

F. With Prusia.

§. 10.

Treaty of trade, dat. the 17th of June 1818.

4 Art. The duty in the Sound and both Belts are to be paid by the Prussian ships, as it is done by those of the nations, which enjoy the greatest privileges in Denmark. The same shall he the case with Prussian goods and effects, that pass through the Sound or the Belts onboard of foreign or privileged ships. The Soundduty shall be paid pursuant to the tariff of the year 1645, or in such a manner, as Denmark by later conventions may agree on with the most favored nations. On goods, not mentioned in the said tariff, the prussian subjects, shall but pay one per Cent, as is the case with the most befriended nations. The payment of the Rosenoble and 24 stivers, which Prussian ships formerly have been obliged to pay both for ship and cargo, shall entirely cease. Rates and fees, appointed as emoluments to the coustomhouse-officers, the same as other charges in the Sound, shall be paid by Prussian subjects, as is done by nations, through commercial treaties most favored by Denmark.

Ships or goods belonging to 5th Art. Prussian subjects shall not be visited or searched on their passage through the Sound, Belts, or the Holstein canal, but with regard to the receipt for the duty, paid on the said goods and ships, the respective persons are bound to credit the certificates and passports when formally drawn up and produced by the masters of ships from the magistrate or customhouse of the place they have left, and no further investigation must take place about the goods, which constitute the cargo of these ships, 'nor with regard to the weight, measure, quality and packing of the goods is any otherwise do be done but agreeable to the said documents and papers; but if any fraud is discovered, then, as soon as it is made known. every possible means must be applied to prevent the like for the furure.

The contents of 6, 7, and 8th article is the same as that of the 5th and 10th articles in the trusty with Enfein.

G. Spain,

€ 11.

According to a weary dat. 15th of March 1641 and the denish ordinance of 12th of Novbr. 17f7, does Spain belong to those nations, most

indulged ind the Sound, which has been communicated to the concerned, in a writing from the Board of customs, dat. Ist. of May 1792.

H. Hamburg.

§. 12.

Hamburg is entitled to the same rights, in conformity with a treaty dat. 27th of May 1768. Art. X. This treaty is inserted in a work, entitled: "Recueil de tous les traités, conventions, memoires & notes conclus & publiés par la couronne de Dannemarc," edited by Mr. H. T. C. Clausen, and published at Berlin, 1796.

I. Portugal.

§. 13.

A commercial treaty has Kkewise been established with Portugal, dat. 26th of Sept. 1766. (in french in aforesaid collection).

It is natural, that danish subjects enjoy the same privileges as the most favored nations; this has likewise been agreed on by a resolution, dat. 18th of Febr. 1771.

III. Of the coin in which the Soundduty has been and is actually paid.

§. 14.

Before we state how the duty is paid at present we will historically represent how the relation has been formerly:

It has been appointed since old times, when the cession of arbitrary rights took place, that the coin in which the tributes of the Sound were paid, should be in silver or effective rixdollars, being divided into eight and forty stivers or four rixsorts. This was likewise appointed by a decree, dat. 21th of March 1691. It was again repeated by an edict dar. 27th of Jan 1700; that the duty should be paid in species, and to this was added: "if it should happen, that the merchants had not provided themselves with species to the payment of the duty; then, in order to avoid delay, it shall be granted that the payment may be done in crown pieces, with a discount of 12 skillings dh. on each Rdl. It was reasonable that amends should be made for the less value which crown rixdollars had to specie-rixdollars, by a discount, which, as has been mentioned, was appointed to 12 skillings danish money or 6 stivers. As this in the reality was no augmentation, yet in the calculations, when nominally considered, an addition of & resulted. Therefore: I Rdl. silver or specie = 48 stivers silver = (+ 1) 1 Rdl. 6 stivers of crowns = 54 stivers crowncoin.

The circulation of crowns having lately considerably decreased, and being thought necessary to admit the duty to be settled in danish currency, and to that purpose to appoint a certain and permanent relation of danish currency to crowns; an ordinance was decreed 23th, of Novbr. pursuant to which, it was appointed, that the value of a crown should be 68 skillings dh, currency, half a crown 34 skillings, and 1 crown or a crown mark 17 skillings. Consequently, this was a discount of 2 stivers on a crown-rix-dollar, for to place it in a settled relation to a rix-dollar currency; and therefore, with the addition of the former 6 stivers, the discount between one I Rdl. silver or specie and one Rdl. currency amounted to 9 stivers.

For in this manner to continue the once settled proportion, which was fist adopted, by the passing over from specie to crowndollars, and afterwards from this to rix-dollars danish currency, it has been appointed, that

Rdl. silver with a discount of 6 stiver was

These 54 stiver crown-coin, with the addition of a new discount of a 3 stivers, was 57 stivers = 1 Rdl. 18 skillings currency.

Thus, became this the rule, according to which the tributes should be paid viz: that every I Rdl. specie or silver, originally inserted in the tariff, might be paid with I Rdlr. 18 skillings danish currency, notwithstanding that according to the most exact calculations, the last additio-

nal discount should be taken not only from the primary nominal, but likewise from the 6 stivers, which was the first additional discount, consequently with $\frac{3}{8}$ parts of a stiver more. Therefore, as a consequence of the most minute calculations, as also by a rescript dat. 7th of March 1772, it has been appointed that I Rdlr. specie shall properly be paid with I Rdlr. 18 $\frac{3}{8}$ skillings danish currency.

§. 15.

His Majesty the king has by an ordinance, dat. 2d of Jan. 1776, decreed on account of the abuses, which might have been committed through the inferior current-coin, that this coin which has been in too great a quantity shall be put out of circulation, "and such coin shall be provided that will not give rise to any inconveniencies, but even have an invariable value in payments to strangers; the necessary measures, will be taken to prevent the fluctuation of the value of the said coin, either by clipping it or in any other fraudulent "manner. New species were therefore coined, which produced the advantage that they contained an invariable sum of Hamburg - bankomoney in payments to foreigners, and that of currency in payments between the subjects of . By this regulation it was appointed Denmark. that the difference between specie and danish currency should be: that one rix-dollar specie was equal to I rix-dollar and 22 skillings danish currency (although according to the proportion, of

the coin-regulation it ought to be I Rdlr. 24 skillings, which has likewise later been fixed.)

The above reason, concerning the reception of the Sound-duty, originally paid in specie, but why it was afterwards granted, that it might be paid in crowncoin, has now ceased. It became a naturel concequence; that the primary rule for the Sound-duty: viz, that it should be paid in specie or bankmoney; now easily might be effectuated, as there was no difficulty in procuring specie. As it possibly might be agreeable to the wish of those, who had to pay the duty, that this might be made in danish currency; a proportion of currency to specie was determined; this was likewise the case in the cashiering and payments of the money in the Danish stafe, by which means the uncertainty might be avoided, occasioned by the fluctuation of the exchange. was left to the choice of those who had to pay the duty, to pay it either in specie in natura, according to the obligation of treaties, or in danish currency. The fixed proportion, which of course not only attended to the Sound-duty, was 2 stivers more than what had been appointed according to the aforesaid explanation. With respect to the single individual that paid the duty it could be of no consequence, and in the whole of no importance.

One Mr. de Laval, who at that time was english Minister at the court of Denmark, complained greatly about the said 2 stivers, made use of abusive language, and brought forth an accu-

sation, that the Danes had paved the road to eavils (by way of stivers?) &c. He induced the other foreign Ministers at Copenhagen to join, indeed not in his language, but in his demands, and the result of the case was a letter from the Department for foreign affairs in Copenhagen; the contents of the letter was such as might has been expected from the policy of a Bernstorff; viz. that his Majesty, upon having taken into consideration the wishes of the several nations, trading to the baltic, he had resolved, that the regulation once adopted, should continue. The disenssions on this, in which Mr. de Laval was very officious, may be read in: "autentiche Aktenstücke als Beiträge zur Statistik der Danichen Staaten, aus dem Papieren eines ehemaligen Staatsmannes am Hofe dieses nordischen : Reiches, 1795. 8. S. 73-104,"

§. 16.

By the change in the danish money, according to a decree enacted 5th of Jan. 1813, danish currency ceased, and pursuant to a writing from the board of Customs at Copenhagen to the Soundcustom-house dat. 28th Septbr. 1813 and to Nyeborg and Fredericia, dat. 2d of Oct. in the same year, it was appointed that the duty in the Sound and the Belts should be calculated and received in effective silver agreeable with the original basis.

By a writing from the same board dat. 27th of March 1814 it was appointed, to facilitate the payment of the duty, that it might be paid in

notes Rixbank money, viz, 2 Rbdlr. for each specie, in this manner, the payment is less than its former amount, as ½ Rbdlr. specie in natura is more than the value of a Rixsbanks dollar-note.

IV. At what time ships are cleared &c.

The or the course

S. 17.

A royal decree was enacted 10th of Oct. 1729 and communicated to the presiding director, collectors, and translator of the Sound custom-house, by which it was fixed:

"That previous to the ships being cleared, their pasports and bills of loading were to be translated by a translator, appointed for that purpose, and to facilitate the performance of his duty he is allowed to employ an able and skilful man as clerk, who is to be sworn into office. Lest the masters should suffer from too great a delay, it is the clerk's business to take copies of the english cockets, although this has not been adopted in any of the preceding treaties; but the russian cockets he is to deliver into the custom-house.

- that the royal customhouse officers shall dayly attend at the customhouse: viz from Easter to Michaelmas, in the forenoon, from 6 o' clock until 11, and in the afternoon from 1 o' clock to

7; - and from Michaelmas to Easter, in the forenoon from 8 o' clock til II; and in the afternoun from 1 o' clock to 5. His Majesty has likewise ordered, that all kinds of business, concerning the custom house, are to be transacted atthe custom-house and no where else. ships shall arrive, that can admit of no delay. at other hours than those mentioned, then the like ships are to be cleared at the houses of the respective officers against a trifling fee to the poor, but not without a previous translation. It was moreover decreed: that on the masters going ashore, they are to proceed immediately to the custom house, and no permission must be given them to enter into any house, previous to their report being made and the pasports and papers delivered to the translator. This officer is to occupy a room, situated in a convenient part of the custom house, that he may be present both summer and winter, and attend to his business during the appointed hours. - The custom-house officers are strictly prohibited to act as agents or commissioners.

Pursuant to an ordinance dated the 22d of November 1727, it has been decreed that documents in the german and swedish languages are exempted from being translated.

V. Ordinance with respect of the Salute in the Sound.

§. 18.

In order to restrain and to put an end by all practicable means, to the many pretexts the masters have, that sail through the Sound, when they have failed in their duty, in not having saluted the castle of Cronborg by the lowering of their sails; as likewise to avoid the sitting of courts of inquests of non-complyers, and other inconveniencies causing delays to the ships; His Majesty has most graciously been pleased to revoke the former ordinance, and ordered the Board of the Admirality, by public edicts to make known the present ordinance, which His Majesty most graciously has approved of, with a view of facilitating the navigation:

Pursuant to the above, it is hereby made known to all captains, sailing through the Sound; be it his Majesty's own subjects or those of other nations, that with regard to the saluting of Cronborg castle, by the lowering of the sails, the following articles are to be observed.

I. All ships sailing through the Sound, whether they come from the North or the South, must salute Cronborg castle, by lowering the sails, as soon as the northernmost church in Elsenore begins to be concealed behind the castle, and must continue untill the church opens it self to the south of the castle again, or for the full space of five minutes. Every person neglec-

y must expect to be compelled to it

os carrying top gallant sails, standing ust lower the top gallant sails enon the cap; the same is the case ving only one top gallant sail, and ime, the fore top sail must be lowed down. Ships having no top galast lower both the top sails on half

mast; all other ships, either galliots, smacks, ketches, brigs, or of what denominations so ever, carrying only flying top sails, must lower the top sails entirely down; but those having no standing or flying top sails, or, have all their reefs in their top sails are exempt from lowering.

- 3. Ships tacking through the Sound with a contrary wind, or when (with a scant wind or small breeze) the current is so strong against them, that it would set them astern if they lowered their sails, then it shall be made known to them, by hoisting the colours at the castle, that no salute is required, and that they may make the best of their way without striking their sails.
- 4. When any vessel has been fired at, then the master or mate, with two of the ship's crew, must go on shore, and make a declaration on oath, before the Court of inquest, why they have not lowered in the due time, and in the manner prescribed. If it be deposed upon oath, that lowering has been performed in due time and manner, then the master will be free

from paying for the shot fired at him from the castle. If they dare not to take the oath, the master shall be fined for every shot fired at his vessel. Should the master of a ship sail away without acquitting himself, then, when it is proved who has been the master of the ship, the fine will be demanded of the persons, who clear him at the customhouse. The Board of Admirality 3rd April 1756, and signed by.

C. v. Holszein. F. Hoppe. F. C. Rosenkranze. C. F. de Fonzenay. O. Fischer. C. Fleischer.

Alluding to the above, the following remark is worthy of attention. It often occurs, that vessels, in spite of a fair wind, and no tide against them, are not able to advance in the space of 5 minutes beyond the limits prescribed in the 1st article. In such cases it shall be deemed a due salute, if the vessels only have their sails lowered for five minutes, although they have not yet passed the marks mentioned in the ordinance.

The signal spoken of in the 3d Art. will be hoisted by the royal guardship at Elsenore, during the time she is stationed there. When a blue flag is hoisted at her foretop mast-head, the saluting of Cronborg castle, by the lowering of the sails, is not required. During that period of the winter when the guardship is not at Elsenore, the aforesaid signal will be given from the eastle.

VI. Notices on the importance of navigation, the amount of the customhouse duties &c.

§. 19.

Since the middle of the last century, the navigation through the Sound has considerably encreased. Until the year of 1750, the number of ships that yearly passed the Sound, amounted to 4000 à 5000; viz. inclusive of all vessels either going up or down.

1752, the number of vessels was 6000, which at that time was thought very extraordinary.

In danish Atlas, vol. 2d. page 280, is found a list of the Sound-navigation, according to which the number of vessels for the year 1763 amounted to 5025.

1770 the number of vessels rose to 7736.

In voyage de deux François (by the Count of Fortia and Boisgelin) published 1796, a list from the year 1770 to 1790 is found in the 1st. vol. pag. 360, during which period the navigation was least in the year 1779, viz. 8272 vefsels, and greatest in year 1782, viz. 11233.

We find the number of vefsels, which for some years have passed the Sound, cited in different tracts to have been as follows:

1789	•	• •		•	8847 velseis.
1790	•	•		•	9732 —
1791	٠.	•	٠	•	10452 -
1702					12114 —

1793 to b	e 9926	-
1794 -	10511	-
1796 -	12113	-
1797 -	9623	-
1799 -	7848	-
1800 -	9048	-

During the two years, that preceded the beginning of the last war, the number of vefsels was as follows.

TANK WITH WELL TO SEEL

1805							
6 554 7	from the from the						
Street William	North-sea.	Baltic.	North-sea.	Baltic.			
Danish	894	886	878	939			
Swedish	1041	937	1001	763			
English	2139	2177	1257	1309			
Prussian	1298	1180	79	126			
Pappenburgers	168	127	21	1100			
Hamburgers .	30	47	25	29			
Oldenburgers .	38	28	57	62			
Bremers	37	37	36	36			
Rostockers	55	53	46	54			
Rufsian	56	46	53	64			
Lübeckers	29	40	31	30			
American	84	82	107	102			
Portugese	14	13	14	16			
Spanish	1101 630	11111	EAST PAIN	No.			
1000	5883	5654	3605	3535			
which the some	115	37	714	0			

In the year 1817, the number was remarkably great, the greatest we know of, viz: 13170 vefsels

1818	2	X		*0	12588	-
1819	2			*10	10690	-
-0			VE		12000000	

§. 20.

What the amount of the Sound-duty has been during several years, has been made known by different authors, as Riegels, Büsching, Voigt, Mandix and others; and from the reports of those the following is the result:

The total amount for the year 1770 was 450890 Rdl.

During the years from 1787 to 1796 the amount was, according to a middle sum, 578710 Rdl.

1806 558334 —

VII. On the duty on vessels.

The Sound-duty is partly paid on vessels, partly and most frequently on goods.

The duties on ships are divided into four classes, viz:

a) Light and beacon-money; b) The rosenoble or the duty in gold; c) Salary and clerkmoney, with the fees, paid to all the superior and
inferior officers, appointed at the Sound-Customhouse; d) Poor-money.

We will closer investigate this, each class in particular.

Thereby are some indulgencies and modifica-

Vessels, carrying a cargo of goods, the whole weight of which does but amount to 6 skippound, are considered as being ballasted.

Vefsels bringing a cargo of bricks or tiles, are reckoned as if they were in ballast; but no other goods soever (consequently neither chalk, sea-coals, mill- or grind-stones etc.) can entitle the vefsel to such an abatement in the duty.

1) As to danish vessels, when coming from abroad or going to foreign ports, and with respect to their passing the Skaw-light, the payment of the light-money is, according to the size af the vessel; as follows:

	Vei	sels
Under 5 lasts, when loaden I sti- ver pr. last, when in ballast	loaden	ballasted
nothing is to be paid.	Spec.	Spec
Full 5 lasts until 20, 20 not in-	`. '	٠.
cluded	I,	I
20 à 30 dito dito	2	Ţ.
30 lasts and above	4.	2

2) In the years 1729 and 1730 it has been appointed that the light-money, which Swedish vefsels yield, are to be as follows:

Vefsels from 1 à 5 Last, 5 not included, pr.

Last 4 Stiver.

Vefsels from 5 à 11, 15 not included, 1 Spec.

 Vefsels of 20 lasts and above, loaden 4 Spec.

3) Vefsels, belonging to Rostock are also granted a diminution in the duty, on their passage either to, or from danish powts, therefore if the ships burden is less than 20 lasts, only I stiver is paid pr. last, and if the ship is burdened above 20, 2 Species are paid, be the vessel loaden or in ballast. The vessel must however be provided with a legal sea pass and certificate, otherwise she must pay the same duty as other foreign vessels.

The director's fees (see §. 24) are inserted in one with the light-money in the customhouse bills.

These are the rules, on the part of the Customs, and what some times has been customary, viz: that those who loaded the weisels paid half of the above expence, and the vefsels the other half, does not concern the Customs. This has never been however any common rule; for instance: vefsels, that have been loaden at Dantzig, pay the full amount of light-and beacon-money, without the cargo paying the least of it. Likewise vefsels, whose cargoes consist in sundry piece-goods, or that have a cargo onboard belonging to many different persons, have commonly paid the whole. -Besides, if it is not explicitly stipulated in the charterparty, which the master of the vefsels has with the owners of the cargo, that they shall pay their share of the expences to which the ship is liable, no reasonable grounds can be given why they should partake in any. When a vessel is bound to a place, where the portcharges on shipping are very high, it is but reasonable that the owners of the cargo ought to partake in them, but this the master of the vessel may make himself sure of by agreement.

mb of 2457 di \$. 23.

The same of the same

b. The Rosenoble or the duty in Gold.

This is a tribute, which since old times has been paid on goods and vefsels from certain places in the Baltic, belonging to the Union of the Hansetowns. One Rosenoble (an old gold coin which has likewise been minted in Denmark by Frederick the first, and by some others of the danish kings) was paid on the vefsels, and one more on the cargo. According to a royal rescript dat. 2d. of May 1645, a Rosenoble was yalued at 4½ Species. To the payment of the Rosenoble was yet added that of ½ Rdl. specie.

Several of the places, that belong to the Prusian state, as Memel, Königsberg, Pillau, Elbing, Danzig, Colberg, Cammin and Leba in Pomerania, that on the vefsels and cargo of which the rosenoble formerly was paid, have by the last treaty with Prussia 1818, (see pag. 24-25) been released from the said payment.

The two places that yet pay the rosenoble are Lübek and Rostok.

The rosenoble, with the additional payment of 2 Spec. were paid by the above mentioned prufsian ports, and is as yet paid on the cargoes, of

vessels belonging to Lübek and Rostok, which have no certificates without taking any notice to what sort of cargo it may be or from what place the ships might come. This is called the Roseno-ble duty on the cargo.

If the vefsel's papers are older than the adopted rule, or if their navigation should exceed the appointed time, then one rosenoble more is to be paid, and this is called the rosenoble on the ship. But if the same ships pass the Sound in ballast, and their passes not old, then the rosenoble on the ship is not paid.

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c. The salaries and fees of the superior and inferior officers at the customhouse of the Sound.

Part of the officers salary or fees were apppointed by a royal decree dat. 18th. of May 1686, as likewise by a regulation of Frederick the 4th, which is added to the treaty with Holland of 1701, but some modifications and additions have of late been appointed. The payment is at present the following.

 2. The four Compersitors enjoy each a payment of 1 Ort or 2 Specie, consequently all four I Spec.

But this payment may also be lessened in the same manner as is the case with that of the Director.

- 3. A Pass-writer is appointed, who for his paine, copies efc. enjoys a fixed payment.
- 4. The chief collector receives also a certain salary.
- 5. The same is the case with the stampkeeper, formerly called the scaler.

The salaries and sees, mentioned in No. 2, 3, 4 and 5, as also the ordinary poor-money, (which henceforth will be spoken of in § 25) are inserted in the customhouse bills under one name, viz. pass, money.

6. The master, or he who clears the ship may also, it they wish to get the papers brought to them, when the clearance and settling are made, pay therefore to the efficer who brings them, a little fee fixed for this purpose, and founded upon equity. One person was formerly appointed for that purpose, but as the navigation encreased, it was found necessary to employ two. These persons are called Lopere, and they share the fces. They assist also the pass - writer, and receive the duty from such captains that immediately pay the same, and are of use to the cash - keeper, to whom they deliver what they have received. They receive generally 22 stivers on every vessel. Yet with respect to awadish vessels it is customary, that such which

are under To Lasts pay nothing to the lopers, and those of 10 Lasts and above pay 8 stivers.

English vessels pay 8 stivers, without any notice being taken of their tonnage.

Danish vefsels, either going to or coming from foreign ports, pay 12 stivers.

7. The translator is paid by every foreign ship, in proportion to the work he has on account-of her, or according to the number of the bills of loading and other papers which he has brought in order; but otherwise the general payment is 32 skillings either for one or four bills of loading.

For every bill of loading above four, the translator is paid 8 stivers. When no report of the cargo, nor calculations of how much each person, that send goods with the vefsel, has to pay in duty, are made by the translator, he receives no payment, neither from the Dutch, English nor Danes. Whereas from all other nations, as also the Danes, when coming from abroad he receives a fee. The translator receives on a ballasted vefsel az stivers.

- 8. The inspector receives on every vessel, liable to be searched, I spec. and his assistant 6 stiver.
- 9. The danish man of war, that is stationed in the Sound as guardship, receives 6 stiver, from every vessel that pass through the Sound, either on their voyage to the Baltic or from it. In former times, the dutch vessels paid what they thought proper. A box was placed in the counting-house of their Consul, in which the masters put as much they chused. The key of this

box was in the possession of the commander of the guard-ship, and at the end of every month he caused the money, which had been gathered in the box, to be brought onboard. This was afterwards altered, and they must now pay the same as other nations.

\$. 25.

d. The poor - money.

These are divided into two classes.

- a. The ordinary one's, which are 12 stivers on all vessels that pass the Sound, except danish vessels under 5 Last and swedish one's under 15, as such vessels are exempted;
- b. The extraordinary one's, which are one Spec. on a vessel, but danish vessels under II Lasts and swedish ones under 15 Lasts pay but 32 stivers) are also paid in the following cases.
- 1. If vessels want to be cleared on Sundays or holydays or on Fridays between 9 o'clock and 21.
- 2. Likewise on work days, if the masters request to have the pass delivered in the morning before 8 o'clock during the summer from Easter to Michaelmass, or before 9 o'clock in the morning during the winter from Michaelmass to Easter.
- 3. Those, who call after the usual customhouse hours, (viz. in the summer after 7 o'clock, and in the winter after 5 o'clock), and are desirous of being cleared the same evening.
- 4. Those, that call in the forenoon after II o'clock, and want their pass before 21.

- 5. Those that enter the Sound from the Cartegat, and want to be cleared before they pais the castle of Cronborg.
- 6. Those, laying in Copenhagen, and that send their papers, by land to the Sound custom-house, with a wiew of getting cleared before they arrived in the road of Elsenore.
- 7. Those, who send ashore one of the ship's crew, when the vessel is to an anchor in the road of Elsenore, so that neither the master, mate nor super cargo, attend in person at the custombouse.
 - If a captain should sail, after having **2**. delivered his papers, without waiting untill the pass is cleared. Customs and usances, and as to the extraordinairy poor - money treaties (see the treaty from 1701. 25 of June) give a right to these contributions the the poor funds. reigners and natives pay it willingly, as they may sometimes read a benefit from it themselves. Certain sums are accordingly paid yearly out of the amount of the collected poor money, not only to the poor people at Elsenore, to public institutions, to small pensions &c., but likewise to shipwrecked or castaway seamen that might arrive of Elsenore. A yearly account is given of the benevolent applications of the poor-money, Kome historical notices about this may be found in a denish periodical paper, entitled "the Elsengrefriend."

The Sum, which poor ships recked persons receive from this fund is \$ Rbd., to a master of

vefsel; 4 rbd. to a mate, 2 rbd. to a sailor, and 11 rbd. to a boy.

VIII. Some special rules, for vefsels helonging to Denmark, Sweden, Lübeck, Rostock, &c.

§. 26.

The following rules concern Danish vefsels and goods.

Vefsels employ'd in the constingtrade or sailing from one port to another in the dutchies of Schleswig and Holstein (Altona only excepted) are exempted from paying the Soundduty, as also the light-money entailed on it. (Such vefsels paid formerly I stiver in light-money on each last of the vefsels burthen, whether they were loaden or in ballast, but this has of late been revoked).

The light-money which danish vessels yield, be they loaden or in ballast, on their passing the Sound, in foreign trade, has been mentioned in §. 22, but although they are not obliged to take a pass, if under 5 lasts, yet they must pay the proper Sound-duty, the small charges only excepted.

Versels under 5 lasts take no pars. From 5 to 10 Lasts, 10 not included, the director's fee is 16 stivers.

No Sound-duty is paid on Schleswig or Holstein produce, no matter if they are sent abroad, or carried from one port to another, within the boundaries of the State.

Neither is the Sound-duty paid on goods from the Baltic, when sent between the State and the Dutchies, but goods, coming from the Northsea, are not exempted from paying the Sound-duty, no matter if they are going to be sent abroad, or if they shall remain in the country.

- 2. The exemption from paying the Sound-duty, formerly granted to danish vefsels, when they arrived from foreign ports in the Baltic, and were going to danish places, without the Sound, provided that the master gave bail for a certificate, certifying, that the goods were discharged in a danish harbour, was annulled by a royal ordinance dat. 11th of May 1785. Henceforth it was appointed, that the duty should indiscriminately be paid on all goods, no matter if the goods belong to natives or foreigners.
- 3. When a vessel arrives (it is immaterial to what nation she belongs) from a danish port and bound to a foreign one, no duty is paid on the goods, provided the duty has been duly paid at the place from whence they come, but is this not the case, and the goods were only laid up to be exported again, then the ordinary Sound duty must be paid; it must however he remarked, as has been mentioned before, that the duty is always paid on goods from the Northsea without any notice being taken if the duty has been paid at the place from whence they come or not.

Danish vefsels, sailing in the Westindia trade, pay no Sound-duty on foreign commodities, when the true duty has been paid at the place from whence they come.

- 4. Danish Westindia traders pay the lightmoney, but goods, used in the trade to the danish islands in the Westindies, or to the coast of Guinea, as also goods brought home from these countries, were exempted from paying the duty by an ordinance dat, the 9th of April 1764-
- 5. An equal exemption from paying the duty was allowed to the Chinese and East india company.

If private persons order goods, which they afterwards intend to send to the East-india, wish to be exempted from paying the duty on such goods, they must deliver a petition thereabout to the board of customs previous to the arrival of the goods in the Sound, but if the goods are for the account of the Asiatic company, no duty is payd, upon a certificate being delivered from the direction of the company, which certificate must be presented to the Sound custom, house, before the goods arrive.

6. The companies, that trade to Greenland, Iceland and to the islands of Færöe are exempted from paying the duty on goods, necessary in their trade, both on the goods leaving the Sound and on their entering into it, by an ordinance dat. 2d of July 1781.

§. 27.

The following rules prevail with regard to Swedish vessels.

Vefsels of 5 lasts and above are obliged to take a Sound pass; when of a less burden they are exempted, the light-money however must be paid as is remarked pag. 40.

The director receives on vessels from 10 à 14 Lasts (14 included) 16 stivers, but nothing on vessels of a less burden than 10.

§. 28.

With respect to vessels from Lübeck, the same rules are observed, which formerly was the case (before it was altered by the treaty of the 17th of June 1818) with vessels belonging to Prussian ports situated in the Baltic:

They must besides the duty on the vessel, if they can produce no sea-pass, pay the rose-nobel-duty.

The following must be observed by the said sea-pass.

- 1. That it has been sworn to before the magistrate of the port.
- 2. That the owners are mentioned therein by their full name.
- 3. That the sea-pass is not older than a year.

If no certificate has been issued of the goods, that have been loaden, the rosinobel on goods is also paid.

If is required that the certificate must:

- I. Be sworn to before the magistrate of the port.
 - 2. The goods must be mentioned.

- 3. That the owner of the goods is a citizen of Lübeck, and
- 4. That no foreigner has a part in the goods.

When a vessel, that belongs to Lübeck, arrives from the Northsea, but not bound to the place where she belongs, the certificate of the cargo is not admitted of; but besides the duty, the rosinobel must also be paid, if the vessels cargo makes out 6 Lasts or above.

§. 29.

The following rules, concern vessels and goods from Rossock.

I. When sailing from one port to an other in the state of Denmark, or when going to foreign places, and being in possession of a due certificate they pay on special articles of goods, which here will be mentioned, a particular tribute, which is called *End*: and on some goods, besides this, an additional duty called *Defension*.

On I Last of wheat, rye, barley, and malt the

End is . 12 stivers.

The defension . 6 -

makes . 18 stiyers.

- I shpd. of hackled flax, the End 12 - on I shpd. of ordinary flax, accor-

ding to the tariff.

T shpd. of fine wool, the End . 3 -

r shpd. of clean and flock wool,

the End . . . II -

Óπ	an long bundred of pipe-stave	s,	•	·
	the End	•	24	stiver
_	I shock (or threscore) of or	a k		
	planks, the End is			-
_	1 mast of 15 palms and above	:	24	-
	1 shpd. of yarn, when spun, t	he		
	End		24	
<u> </u>	100 Pd. of raw silk, the End		24	
	I long hundred of klapwood, pip	e-		
	wood and flatwood, the End		2	spec.
_	I Last of pot and woodashes	•	I	_
		_		_

- 2. If they have no certificate, they pay the ordinary duty, which is pay'd on goods and velsels belonging to the Hanse-towns, and no more.
- 3. On all other goods, on which no Endduty is imposed, they pay the ordinary duty, whether they have a certificate or not.
- 4. The Defension is only paid on the following goods, when they with a certificate are convey'd within the boundaries of the danish state: On a last of pease, beans, buckwheat, oats,

bread, groats, meal of rye, barley and oate, pryssing and other sorts of beer, vinegar, mead, honney, meat, butter, eel, herrings, cod, salmon, hops, apples, seed, juniperberries, huts, salt, pitch, tar, soap, cement, and all other sort of goods measured by lasts, the Defension is 6 stivers.

But when there is no certificate the ordinary duty is paid, as is the case with goods belonging to the Hanse-towns.

If a Rostock vessel is either going or coming from abroad, loaden with such goods as have last been mentioned, the ordinary duty is paid and no Defension, whether there is a certificate or not. On all other goods, not mentioned above under Defension and not measured by lasts, the duty is paid according to the tariff as is the case with the Hanse-towns.

- 5. The following must yet be remembered by the calculations of goods and velsels from Rostock.
- a. That the lasts of rye, barley, wheat, malt and oats are augmented.
- b. When no certificate is produced that it is the property of a citizen of Rostock, one resenobel and $\frac{1}{2}$ specie is paid.
- c. The same is the case if certificate is wanting for part of the cargo to the value of a 100. Rixsdollars or to three lasts.
- d. Half a specie in lastage and another half in port-charge for each voyage, is to be paid.
- e. If the master of a Rostock vessel has a proper sea-pass, not more than a year old, he is exempted from paying the rosenobel-duty with the additional payment on the ship; but when this is wanting he must pay it.
- f. If foreign goods have been loaden onboard of a Rostock yessel the rosenobel and ½ à Specie must be paid on it.
 - g. What there is to be paid in light-money has been mentioned in §. 22.

h. The duty on wines is the same as from the Hansetowns: viz 30 per Cent, whether there is a certificate or not.

IX. On the rules, adopted with regard to the payment of the duty on goods, concerning their measure, weight, tare &c.

S. 30.

The great number of vessels, loaden with goods of the most different sorts, that pass the Sound, and which must be cleared without any delay, have from ancient times given origin to the admission of certain usances, with respect to the appraising of the weight and measure of goods; but which agree with the measure and weight, used at the different places where the cargo has been shipped. The said appraisings, which are founded upon usances, we will divide into certain classes, as follows.

Grains. By which is only understood wheat, rye, barley, malt and oats.

The Last, used here, and which is considered equal to a dutch Last, has been adopted as the rule, and according to which 3 Lasts from

Barth Colberg Demmin Rügenwalde Stolpe Treptov Stralsund Wolgast

have been computed to be equal to 4 Sound Lasts.

from Anklam

- Greifswalde
- Wismar

koned on five Sound Lasts.

four Lasts have been rec-

from Rostok, five Lasts, equal to 6 Sound Lasts. from Palwalisch

- Stettin
- Swipemunde - Warnemünde

six Lasts equal to seven Sound Lasts.

from Lübek, Aufwacht, Setmerhos, Sixmerhos seven Lasts are equal to eight Sound-Lasts.

From Danzig, Elbing, Königsberg, Memel Reval, Riga, Oesel, a Last equal to a dutch Last.

Sixteen Russian Tschetwer or fourteen English Bolls make out a Last in the Sound.

Such augmentation is applied on grain, from the mentioned places, where the Lasts exceed those of the Dutch, when it has not been particularly inserted in the bills of lading, what kinds.

With regard to vefsels of priveleged nations, no augmentation is the case, provided they have not loaded according to the Lasts of the mentioned places.

§. 31.

With respect to the sals-measure, the following rules may be observed:

a. From french ports, at

St. Martin Rochefort a Quintal or 28 Muids is reckoned to be the same as 13 Lasts. Rochelle Isle de Rè Brouage Charente Marennes a Ouintal or 28 Muids the same Oleron as 12 Lasts. Olone Sendres Tremblade Bourgneuf Brest Croisic Honfleur Nantes Noirmoutier (a Quintal or 10 Muids, the same as 13 Lasts. Pemboeuf Ovessant Rouen St. Malo St. Nazaire Treguir

From Bourdeaux, one Quintal or 24 Muids, the same as 12 Lasts.

From Havre de Grace, 10 Muids the same as 12 Lasts.

From Dünkirken 113 Malts or Raziers, the

I Muid is the same as 21 Malts.

According to the decimal system, 2 Paris Muids à 48 Minots salt measure (à 123774 Freh. Cub. Jnchs is = 49 Hectolitres, (à 5041½ Freh. Cub. Jnchs, or in weight à 4800 Pound poids de marc = 2350 Kilogrammes; 1 Minot = 1 Quintal or 50 Kilogrammes, and 2000 Kilogrammes = 1 Last. In the Sound 24 Hectolitres are = 1 Muid.

b. From Spanish, Portugese and Italian ports

Cadix
Lisbon
St. Lucar
Setubal
Alicante
Cagliari
La Mata
Trepani
Yvica

seven Moys the same as two Lasts.

two Moys or four Salmis the same as one Last.

Sardinia, 200 Sardes d'Aurea the same as 5 Lests.

- c. Holland and Emden:
- I Quintal of salt or 28 Muids or 400 Maaten the same as 7 Lasts.
 - d. England and Scotland:
- I Chalder, 1½ Salder, 2 Weights, 2 Tons, 14 Buissons, 16 Roswerts, 2t Bolls, and 80 Bushels, is in the Sound reckoned to be a Last.

As to salt cargoes, when made an entry of in Lasts, which is commonly the case, they are reckoned according to the Lasts of Amsterdam, without minding, if the Lasts where the cargo has been shipped, are greater or smaller.

Finally, if the masters make a declaration on oath or in any other manner prove, that their cargoes of salt have been considerably dammaged on the voyage, the Sound-duty is only paid on the quantity, considered to remain on board.

6. 32.

Liquid goods are regulated as follows: French, Spanish and Italian Wines:

- I Butt = 2 Pipes = 4 Hogsheads = 6 Ahms = 24 Ankers = 120 Viertels or 905 Litres.
- I Pipe = 2 Hogsheads = 3 Ahms = 12 Ankers = 60 Viertels, or 452 Litres.
- 1 Hogshead = 1½ Ahms = 6 Ankers = 30 Viertels.
- I Ahm = 4 Ankers = 20 Viertels.
- Anker = 5 Viertels.
- I Booth = I Pipe.
- I Tierce or Tiercon = I Ahm.
- I french Poincon = 11 Hogshead = 9 Ankers.

Hock or Rhrenish - wines:

- 1 Toly-foder of Hock = 2 Pieces = 12 Ahms.
 - I = 6 —
- I Tolast of Hoch is 3 Ahms.
- I Pong of Hock is from 2 & 21 Ahms.
- I Antal of Hock is I Ahm.
- I Anker = 10 Gallons = 40 danish Pots.
 - 1 = 4 -

- I Piece of brandy is 2 Hogsheads or I Pipe, when brought in smaller casks it is reckoned the same as above.
- Vinegar, as also Lisbonoil is reckoned in Pipes, each at 2 Hogsheads.
- 2 Ovardelers of Treacle is I Pibe.
- 30 Spanish Arrobas are reckoned to a com-
- 20 Portugese Almudas mon Pipe.
- 30 Spanish Arrobas, or 28 jars of oil to I common Booth,
- 15 Swedish Cans make one Anker.
- 905 French Litres = 1 Cask of Wine or brandy à 4 Hogsheads.
- 1810 Litres = 8 Hogsheads or I Last.

§. 33.

Concerning the weight of goods the danish pound is adopted as rule, pursuant to which:

- I Shippound of the weight used at the ports of the Baltic, is reckoned equal to 300 danish pounds (consequently in favour of those that yield the duty, as a danish Shpd. contains 320 pounds. The same proportion is the case with several other articles).
- I Russian Shpd. (Berkowitz) contains 10 Puds and each Pud is 40 pounds, Russian weight, consequently I Berkowitz = 400 Russian pounds; but it is reckoned at a Sound-Shippound or 300 Pounds of the Sound.
- P Shippound of Curland, that contains 20 Lispound à 20 Pounds is rated the same as from other parts of Russia.

- I Stone, which at the most ports in the Baltic among which Königsberg is mentioned, 32 Pound, is reckoned but for 30 Pound. Consequently 10 Stones make a shippound in the Sound, but from Memel 11 stones are reckoned to make one shippound.
- I Stone from Scotland = 16 pounds.
- I Quintal, regarding the weight in the ports of the Baltic, is equal to 100 Danish pounds.
- 1 common English Quintal is also 100 danish pounds. A large English Quintal or 100 Weight is reckoned to be 112 Danish pounds.
- 50 french Kilogrammes = I Quintal or 100 pounds and 2000 Kilogr. = I Last.
- 40 shocks of yarn is one Shippound.

§. 34•

Of goods that are counted:

- I long Hundred = 2 Shocks = 120 Pieces.
- Of Pipe-staves, fattwood, bodenwood, etc. a long Hundred contains 48 Shocks, or 12 Rings, or 12 Tal.
- I Ring or Tal is therefore 4 Shocks = 60 Wurfs or Cast. 1 Shock = 15 Wurfs.
 - 1 Wurf or Cast is 4 Pieces.
 - 1000 Pieces of Frenchwood is 5 shocks.
 - 1000 Klap-wood is 10 -
 - 1000 Pipe-staves 20 -
 - 1000 Hogsh. staves 30
 - 1000 Barrel-Dito 40 -
 - 80 Tals of Boden wood from Lübeck contain 17200 Pieces.

- I Achtel of wood is 2 fathom-measures of laths.
- Tal = 215 Pieces.
- I Dicker = 10 Hides.
- I Zimmer = 40 Pieces!
- I Roll of Juffs is 6 Hides.
- I Bale of canvas is 10 Roll, or 10 Pieces.
- I Bale of paper = 10 Reams.

S. 35.

When corn from ports in the Baltic is rated according to Lasts, the following may be previously observed, viz:

60 Sheffels of wheat or rye in Dantzig is = t Last.

60 Sheffels in Königsberg, Memel and Curland

72 Sheffels in Stettin, Swinemunde and in the whole of the former prussian Pomerania is I Last.

96 Sheffels in Greifswalde, Stralsund, and in the whole of the former svedish Pomerania is I Last.

I Last.

- 8 Drömpts
- 3 Wispels
- 45 Loofs in Reval and Oesel

48 - in Liebau, Pernau and Windau

I Sound-Last is 20 danish Barrels = 274 french Hectolitres or 139 fr. Hect. = 100 danish Barrels of corn.

Concerning the Last-measures of goods, the special rules, which commonly are adopted, when goods are rated according to Lasts, will chiefly be found further on at the alphabetical tariff.

Of wheat, rye, barley and malt, 20 Barrels is reckoned at one Last; of oats 24 Barrels. Of seed 24 Barrels. Of buckwheat, groats, bread,

meal 12 Barrels. Of beans and peace 12 Barrels. Of several other goods, as salted fish, butter, salt meat, salmon, soap, cement, mustard, tar, train-oil, pitch &c. also 12 Barrels. Of salt, when from Lüneburg, 12 Barrels, but from Spain, France and England 18 Barrels.

Of goods, not made an entry of in Barrels, but by weight, as lead, iron, brass, steel &c., 12 Shippound is reckoned to be a Last (== 17972 frch, Kilogr.

Of certain goods as: feathers, hemp, flax and hops, 6 Sound-Shippound or 1800 Pound or 60 Stones, make a Last.

It is further remarked:

Ashes, to one Last is reckoned 12 Shpd. or 12 Barrels.

- of pot- and wood ashes, from Königsberg or Sweden, when the weight is not known, 4 Hogsheads make a Last.
- from Colberg, Rugenwalde, Pillau, Stettin, 3 Hhd. make I Last.
- Pot-ashes, when the weight is not known, 2 Barrel make 2 Shippound.

Blue-ashes or wood-ashes, I Cask from Riga make
I Barrel and 12 Barrels make I Last.

To a Last of:

Brazil-wood is reckoned . 4000 Pound.
Boklings or smoked sprats and herrings 20 Straws.
Deals or boards of 6 Ells . 10 Dozens.
Fruit . 20 Chests or Boxes.
Limonparings . 3200 Pound.
Linen, fine . 8000 Ells.

Linen, coarse	•	•	•	• .	6000 Ells.
Nuts .	•	•	•		12 Barrels.
Staves .	•	1	•	•	15 Shocks.
Sturgeons .	•	•	6 Cas	sks or	12 Barrels.
Sugar	•	4	Boxes	or.32	00 Pounds.
Tartar of Wine	•	. 1	2 Sh	pd. or	12 Barrels.
Tobacco .	•			4	ooo Pound.
Walnuts .	•	•	·36	Bos or	18 Barrels
Wax		•	٠.	` 6	Shippound.
A common Casl	c of v	wax fi	rom I	Dantzig	is a ship-
pound, con	sequen	tl y 6	Cask	s is a	Last.
Window - Glass	•	•	•		8 Chests.
Wines : .	.•	•	2	Butts	or 8 Hhd.
Yarn .		•		2	4a Schock.
,	•	× 1	_		* 7

Š. 36.

On certain goods, when entered by brutto or gross weight, a tare is allowed, which is more or less, depending on the qualities of the goods; 5 per Cent is commonly allowed on goods that arrive in bags, bales or bundles, but 10 per Cent on goods that arrive in casks, chests, or baskets.

X. Sound-tariff on goods.

(In alphabetical order).

§. 37·

It is previously remarked: that when money is mentioned, whether in the rubricks or within the lines it is (as has been spoken of pag. 27 and 32) it is Custom-house Species, each containing 48 Stivers. To facilitate the payment of the duty these Species are (which already has been inserted at the abovementioned place) paid in notes or copper-coin of Risbank-money and the reduction is done by multiplying the sum of the Species by two, and that of the stivers by four. For instance: 36 Stivers are in notes and coin 1 Rbdlr. 48 Skillings. 1 Specie 30 Stivers are 3 Rbdlr. 24 Skilling in notes and coin.

It must be observed, that, for as far as the value of several articles is placed within the line, and of which the duty is paid with I or In per Cent, the said value is changeable, according to conjunctures, and thus, the inserted value is but temporary, or such as it now actually is.

We have inserted many goods under different letters: as all-spice or pimento, both under A. and P. Almagros or Madder both under A. and M. Cinnabar or Vermillion both under C. and V. etc.

It having been our aim through the whole of this work to render it of practical use, we have not always been able to adhere to a very correct language, which might have been required under other circumstances, and therefore several words have been inserted in the alphabetical List, which are not English, as: Almagros, Bakelaer, &c.

Ale, see beet. Allum, I shpd. or I barrel — skins, 1000 pieces All-spice (Piment, amomum) 100 pd. Almagros (Madder) 100 pd. Almonds, 100 pd. Aloe, I pd. valued at 12 stivers. Amber, wrought 30 pd. — filed and sweepings, I shpd. Amidam or Starch, 300 pd. Animunition of war, is divided under gun barrels, harnefses, halbards, sword-hilts, cuirafses, words, musquets, broad-swords, gun - powder, salpetre and brimstone. Anchores, I shpd. Anchovies, value of 100 pd. french or sardines, in glafses to 10 Spec. — a kag to 24 stivers, Anifseed, 100 pd. Antimony, 300 pd. Anvils, I shpd. Apothecary ware, see drugs. Apples, I last of 12 barrels Argol, 100 pd. 2	Aberdan, (salted cod), 1 last	Spec.	vers.
All-spice (Piment, amomum) 100 pd. Almagros (Madder) 100 pd. Almagros (Madder) 100 pd. Almonds, 100 pd. Aloe, 1 pd. valued at 12 stivers. Amber, wrought 30 pd. — filed and sweepings, 1 shpd. Amidam or Starch, 300 pd. Animunition of war, is divided under gun-barrels, harnefses, halbards, sword-hilts, cuirafses, words, musquets, broad-swords, gun-powder, salpetre and brimstone. Anchors, 1 shpd. Anchors, 1 shpd. Anchorsetocks, 1 shock or 60 pcs. Anchovies, value of 100 pd. french or sardines, in glasses to 10 Spec. — a kag to 24 stivers, Aniseed, 100 pd. Antimony, 300 pd. Antimony, 300 pd. Apples, 1 last of 12 barrels Argol, 100 pd. 2			
All-spice (Piment, amomum) 100 pd. Almagros (Madder) 100 pd. Almagros (Madder) 100 pd. Aloe, 1 pd. valued at 12 stivers. Amber, wrought 30 pd. — filed and sweepings, 1 shpd. Amidam or Starch, 300 pd. Amimunition of war, is divided under gun barrels, harnefses, halbards, sword-hilts, cuirafses, swords, musquets, broad-swords, gun powder, superre and brimstone. Anchors, 1 shpd. Anchories, value of 100 pd. french or sardines, in glasses to 10 Spec. — a kag to 24 stivers, Anisseed, 100 pd. Antimony, 300 pd. Antimony, 300 pd. Apothecary ware, see drugs. Apples, 1 last of 12 barrels Argol, 100 pd. 2	Allum, I shpd. or I barrel .	-	12
Almagros (Madder) 100 pd. Almonds, 100 pd. Aloe, 1 pd. valued at 12 stivers. Amber, wrought 30 pd. — filed and sweepings, 1 shpd. Amidam or Starch, 300 pd. Animunition of war, is divided under gun barrels, harnefses, halbards, sword hilts, cuirafses, iwords, musquets, broad-swords, gun powder, supetre and brimstone. Anchors, 1 shpd. Anchoristocks, 1 shock or 60 pcs. Anchovies, value of 100 pd. french or sardines, in glasses to 10 Spec. — a kag to 24 stivers, Anisseed, 100 pd. Antimony, 300 pd. Apothecary ware, see drugs. Apples, 1 last of 12 barrels Argol, 100 pd. 12 Argol, 100 pd.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	. •	Зб,
Almonds, 100 pd. Aloe, 1 pd. valued at 12 stivers. Amber, wrought 30 pd. — filed and sweepings, 1 shpd. Amidam or Starch, 300 pd. Animunition of war, is divided under gun-barrels, harnefses, halbards, sword-hilts, cuirafses, words, musquets, broad-swords, gun-powder, sulpetre and brimstone. Anchors, 1 shpd. Anchor-stocks, 1 shock or 60 pcs. Anchovies, value of 100 pd. french or sardines, in glasses to 10 Spec. — a kag to 24 stivers, Aniseed, 100 pd. Antimony, 300 pd. Antimony, 300 pd. Apothecary-ware, see drugs. Apples, 1 last of 12 barrels Argol, 100 pd. 2		-	
Aloe, 1 pd. valued at 12 stivers. Amber, wrought 30 pd. — filed and sweepings, 1 shpd. Amidam or Starch, 300 pd. Animunition of war, is divided under gun-barrels, harnefses, halbards, sword-hilts, cuirafses, swords, musquets, broad-swords, gun-powder, salpetre and brimstone. Anchors, 1 shpd. Anchors, 1 shpd. Anchovies, value of 100 pd. french or sardines, in glafses to 10 Spec. — a kag to 24 stivers, Anifseed, 100 pd. Antimony, 300 pd. Anvils, 1 shpd. Apothecary-ware, see drugs. Apples, 1 last of 12 barrels Argol, 100 pd. 2		•	_
Amber, wrought 30 pd. — filed and sweepings, I shpd. Amidam or Starch, 300 pd. Animunition of war, is divided under gun-barrels, harnefses, halbards, sword-hilts, cuirafses, swords, musquets, broad-swords, gun-powder, suspette and brimstone. Anchors, I shpd. Anchors tocks, I shock or 60 pcs. Anchovies, value of 100 pd. french or sardines, in glafses to 10 Spec. — a kag to 24 stivers, Anifseed, 100 pd. Antimony, 300 pd. Anvils, I shpd. Apothecary-ware, see drugs. Apples, I last of 12 barrels Argol, 100 pd. 2			. 9
— filed and sweepings, I shpd. Amidam or Starch, 300 pd. Animunition of war, is divided under gun-barrels, harnefses, halbards, sword-hilts, cuirafses, swords, musquets, broad-swords, gun-powder, salpetre and brimstone. Anchors, I shpd. Anchor stocks, I shock or 60 pcs. Anchovies, value of 100 pd. french or sardines, in glasses to 10 Spec. — a kag to 24 stivers, Anifseed, 100 pd. Antimony, 300 pd. Anvils, I shpd. Apothecary-ware, see drugs. Apples, I last of 12 barrels Argol, 100 pd. 2		}	. 26
Amidam or Starch, 300 pd. Animunition of war, is divided under gun-barrels, harnefses, halbards, sword-hilts, cuirafses, swords, musquets, broad-swords, gun-powder, salpetre and brimstone. Anchors, I shpd. Anchorstocks, I shock or 60 pcs. Anchovies, value of 100 pd. french or sardines, in glasses to 10 Spec. — a kag to 24 stivers, Anifseed, 100 pd. Antimony, 300 pd. Anvils, I shpd. Apothecary-ware, see drugs. Apples, I last of 12 barrels Argol, 100 pd. 2			
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bards, sword-hilts, cuirafses, swords, musquets, broad-swords, gun-powder, salpetre and brimstone. Anchors, I shpd	gun - barrels, harnefses, hal-	1	
swords, musquets, broad-swords, gun - powder, salpetre and brimstone. Anchors, I shpd	bards, sword-hilts, cuirasses,		
Anchors, 1 shpd. Anchors, 1 shpd. Anchors stocks, 1 shock or 60 pcs. Anchovies, value of 100 pd. french or sardines, in glasses to 10 Spec. — a kag to 24 stivers, Anisseed, 100 pd. Antimony, 300 pd. Anvils, 1 shpd. Apothecary ware, see drugs Apples, 1 last of 12 barrels Argol, 100 pd. 2			t r. ·
Anchors, I shpd. Anchor stocks, I shock or 60 pcs. I Anchovies, value of 100 pd. french or sardines, in glasses to 10 Spec. — a kag to 24 stivers, Anisseed, 100 pd. Antimony, 300 pd. Anvils, I shpd. Apothecary ware, see drugs. Apples, I last of 12 barrels Argol, 100 pd. 2			
Anchor stocks, I shock or 60 pcs. I Anchovies, value of 100 pd. french or sardines, in glasses to 10 Spec. — a kag to 24 stivers, Anisseed, 100 pd. Antimony, 300 pd. Anvils, I shpd. Apothecary ware, see drugs. Apples, I last of 12 barrels Argol, 100 pd. 12 Argol, 100 pd.			,
Anchovies, value of 100 pd. french or sardines, in glasses to 10 Spec. — a kag to 24 stivers, Anisseed, 100 pd. Antimony, 300 pd. Anvils, I shpd. Apothecary ware, see drugs Apples, I last of 12 barrels Argol, 100 pd. 12 Argol, 100 pd.	· ·	• .	4 -
or sardines, in glasses to 10 Spec. — a kag to 24 stivers, Aniseed, 100 pd. Antimony, 300 pd. Anvils, 1 shpd. Apothecary ware, see drugs Apples, 1 last of 12 barrels Argol, 100 pd. 2		4	•
Spec. - a kag to 24 stivers, Anifseed, 100 pd. Antimony, 300 pd. - 12 Anvils, 1 shpd. - 6 Apothecary-ware, see drugs. Apples, 1 last of 12 barrels Argol, 100 pd. - 12		t :	·
- a kag to 24 stivers, Anifseed, 100 pd			
Antimony, 300 pd			
Antimony, 300 pd 12 Anvils, 1 shpd 6 Apothecary ware, see drugs Apples, 1 last of 12 barrels - 12 Argol, 100 pd 2			, o
Anvils, I shpd. Apothecary-ware, see drugs. Apples, I last of 12 barrels Argol, 100 pd. 12			
Apothecary ware, see drugs		j -	
Argol, 100 pd 2	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
	Apples, I last of 12 barrels .		12
	- -		
Armosin, silk stuffs, 8 pieces - 36	Armosin, silk stuffs, 8 pieces	! - ,	36

- 67 -	•	
•	Duty Spec.	Sti- vers.
Arrack, I ahm (4 ankers = 40 gal-		
lons)	•	24
Arsenick, 100 pd.	1 -	4
Ashes, Potash, I last of 12 shpd.		
or 12 barrels (see the prece-	•	
ding page 63)	I	-
- Wood-ashes, I last of 12 shpd	·1 -	12
- Kelp, 2 barrels or I shpd.	1 -	6
Ash-logs, 40 pieces		36
Assa fætida, 1 pd. valued at 24 sti		
vers. Auripigmentum, 100 pd.		. 1
Addipigmentum, 100 pt.		5
	1	
B. /*		
Bacon, I shpd.		6
Bakelaer (or bay-berries), 100 pd.		45
I last 3200 pd. Balks, of oak, 10 pieces	3	30
- of fir, 20 pieces		30
Balm, I pd. valued at 2 spec.	.:1	
Barratters of silk, 8 pieces.		36
Bark, oak, 100 pd. valued at I spec		, .
— peruvian, I pd. valued at 1	1	
spec.		
Barkholters, I shock	I.	- '
Barley, I last of 20 barrels ,		24
Barley-meal, à last of 12 barrels, in	n	
barrels of 200 pd.	i -] 24
	• *	•
		r

C. Butter	2000	22
	Duty-	Sti-
Barley, groats, " I last of 12barrels	opeo.	-
at 200 pd.	1.00	36
Barrilla, I shpd.	Field	6
Bayberries, 100 pd.	1000	45
Bayleaves, 100 pd. valued at 12 spec.	100	72
	100	
Bays, double, I piece	(0)	6
- single, I piece	-4	3
- swan, I piece	11377	6
Beans, I last of 12 barrels	331	12
Bearskins, 100 pieces	I	NOTE:
Beaverskins, 100 pieces	I	-
Bedcovering (see blankets).	Sorties	Smith .
Bedtick, fine, 8 pieces	16	30
- coarse, 50 pieces		30
Beef, salted, the last of 12 barrels	13	36
Beer, from England, 8 Hhds.		36
I Hhds.	THE A	45
- Pommerania, Rostoc, Wismar,	300	A STATE OF
Lübeck, likewise all other sorts	. 100	
of foreign beer, in which is	A.E.S	Carl Co
comprised prussing and jop-		65
per beer, I last of 6 Hhds. or		A A S
casks	8-7	36
Bellfounder-ware, I shpd.	3	24
Birch-trees, 40 pieces	276	36
Biscuits, from wheat, I last of 12	13.5	30
barrels at 100 pd.	NI	18
The state of the s	100	PESSE
- from rye or barley, I dito	VIEW	12
Blades, for swords, and cutlasses, 100	My Marie	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR
pieces	CHAIR D	24

			•
- 69 -		•	
	, -		
	Duty-	Sti-	•
Mind at fan hanse en hede easte	Speç.	vers.	. '
Blankets, for horses or beds, coarfe,		15	ı
- fine, 8 pieces	-	_	•
Blubber, (see trainoil).		30	•
	i		
Blue holt or wood for dyeing, 1000		36	,
pd		36	
Boards, double of fir, I shock of oak, I shock	1	3U	
under 15 feet, 1000 pieces	1 .	36	
- from 15 à 20 feet incl. 1 shock.		24	
21 feet and above, I shock	I	44	
Boat hook shafts, 1000 pieces		160	
Boats-masts, under 7 Palms or 9 Inch.		-0	•
Diametre	1	24	:
	i .		
- of larger dimensions (see Masts).	h '	0.0	. 1
- Stems, 100 pieces		24	
Bohlers of oak or fir, I shock	I	10	
Bokling, red herrings, I last	.	12	
— in straw, I last		3 0 .	
Boldavets, 8, pieces from Mehlborn, 20 pieces		30	
- Pillau, 40 pieces		30 <i>i</i>	
Bolkram or krakau linnen, 40 pieces		30	
Bombasin, 24 pieces		-	
Boom Spars, 25 pieces		30 30	·
Bortiller, a sort of timber, which par-	•	JU	
ticularly comes from Rige, I piece	.	8	
		. •	
Botter or dried flounders, 1 last or 20000 pieces		10	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	•	12	
Bottle - cases, I piece valued at 2 spec.	i , F		
	,		
			٠,

	Duty- Spec.	Sti- ,
Bottles, white, I dozen valued at 5	, ,	
spec. Bottles, common, I dozen valued 24		
stivers. Bourgogne and champain wines, I bottle valued of 24 stiver.		
1		
Bowsprits, I piece from 7 to 15 palms		24
Brandy french and spanish, I Hhds. - rhinish		2-
arrack r Ahan	-	24
- cognac J Brandy all sorts of corn brandy, be		
it danish or any other sort,		
I last of 12 barrels .	I	24
Brass and brass-wire, I shpd.		24
Brass-guns, I shpd] -	24
Bread from rye, I last or 12 barrels	-	12
- from wheat, I last or 12 bar-		1
rels	-	18
Bricks, 1000 pieces valued at 7 spec.	1.,	
Brimstone, I last or 12 shpd.	I	
— 1 shpd	-	4
Bristles, I shpd. or LO Stones valued at 50 spec.		1
Brocade, gold and silver, I piece	1.	18
Buck-skins, 100 pieces .	.	18
- young buck-skins, 2000 piece		18
Buck-wheat, I last or 12 barrels		12
- grosts, 12 barrels .	1.	18
Buldan (boldavets), 8 pieces.	-	30
.		

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- 11 ,-		
	Duty-	l Sti-
	Spec.	vers.
Bulls, one	-	36
Bunde for Headings - Staves, 4 shock	-	'6
Buntin, 24 pieces	-	30
Burenverk or bedticks, fine, 8 pieces	! - '	30
- coarse, 50 pieces	-	30
Butter, I last of 12 barrels .	I	.12
- I barrel		8 ,
, · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1	÷ ,
C.	- 1	
Cables or Cordage &c., I shpd.		6
Cacao, 100 pd.	_ \	24
Caffa, (a kind of plush) 8 pieces		36
Calamine, I shpd.	1 :	6
Calico, 4 pieces		15
- coarser, 16 pieces		30
Calf-skins, 30 deggers /.		36
Caliatour-wood, 1000 pd.	. 4	36
Calmanka, 24 pieces		30
Calminka from Russia, 2 pieces	-	3
Calmus, 100 pd.		6
Calves, one		24
Camblets, 12 pieces		30
Cambric, fine and transparent, 8 piec.	.	30
Camel-hair, 50 pd.	-	30
Camphire, 1 pd. valued at 1 spec.		. - -
Canary - seed, r cask	.	6
Candles of tallow, I shpd		6
Canvas, double, 8 rolls or pieces	.	30
= single, 8 dito		.12 - '
- yarn, 100 pd	-	12
		. = = .
,		
•	r	

ı	- 72		
	,	I va	
	•	Duty-	Sti- vers.
•	Cantharides I pd. valued at 2 spec.		
. •	Capers, 100 pd. valued at 10 spec.		
'	Caraway-seed, a barrel, or 200 pd.	∤ • "	18 .
	Carders for combing wool, 30 Doz.		. 18
	Cards, a dozen of packs, valued at		1
	2 spec.		
	Cardimoms, 100 pd		36
,	Carlach, Isinglass, 100 pd.	· .	6
	Cases for bottles, I Case valued at 2		ļ
•	spec.		
,	Cassia fistula and lignea, 100 pd.	1 -	36
.	Cessient, 24 pieces	• '	30
•	Casimire, 8 pieces	1 -	36 /
	Castor-oil, I pd. valued at 4 spec.	•	
	Cat-skins, 1000 pieces		36
	Caviar, 300 pd. valued at 18 spec.	1.	
•	Cement, 1 last, 6 shpd, or 12 barrels	•	36
•	Chalk-red, I shpd		9
	Chalon, 24 pieces	•	30
	China root, I pd. valued at 11 spec.	. }	
	Check'd linnen, 24 pieces	1:	30
	Cheese, I last of 12 shpd.	1	•
	- each shpd	•	4
	Chestnuts, I bag	-	I
٠ ,	Chests, from cypress wood, 12 pieces		36
•	Chocolate, 1 pd. valued 24 stivers	٠	
	Cider, s hogshead		12
	— vinegar 1 hogshead Cinnabár, 100 pd.		4
•		1.	36
•	Cinnsmon, 100 pd.	1 ,	36
	•		
	•		
		,	•
			

~ 73 ~		
	Duty-	Sti- vers.
Clap-board, 48 shock	I	• .
Cloth fine 8 pieces		3 6
- coarse, 16 pieces		36
Clover-seed, 100 pd. valued at 20 spec.		 -
Cloves, 100 pd		36
Cobalt, 100 pd	1 -	3
Cochineal, 100 pd	,	36
Codille or Hards, 10 shpd	1 .	36
Cods, I last	-	12
Coffee, 100 pd	-	24,
Coins, gold and silver, no duty.		
Confectionaries, 1 pd. valued at 24 stivers.		
Copper, copper plates & wire I shpd		24
Copperas, (vitriol) I shpd.	-	6
Cordage, lines &c. I shpd		6
Cordovan, one degger	-	6
Coriander-seed, 800 pd	/ •	36
Cork-wood, 100 pd. valued at 12 spec	•	1
Corks, from England, one groce va	•	1
lued at 24 stivers.		`
Corks, from France, when the va		I
lue is not mentioned in the do		Í
cuments, one bale valued a	t	
25 spec.; and a larger bal	c	1
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above 50 spec.		
Cotton, 100 pd.	1 -	18
		•
• •		
•		

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• .		•	
1	- 74 -	• •	1
		Duty-	Sti-
-		Spec.	vers.
	Cotton and calico - manufactured	1 1	
	goods, I pd. is rated at 2	1 1	
•	spec.	1 1	
	Cotton - calico, 16 pieces .	•	.30
	Cotton-yarn, or twift 100 pd.	-	3 6
,	Coverings for horses, (see Blankets).	1 1	
	Cows, one	-	36
	Crape, 12 pd.	•	3O
	Cubebs, 100 pd.	•	12
•	Cuirasses, 15 pieces	-	36.
	Cummin, a barrel or 200 pd.	- '	-18
	Curcum, 100 pd. valued at 15 spec.	i i	
	Currents, 800 pd.	-	36
•	Cypress chests, 12 pieces.	•	36
	D -		
	5.		
	Damask, from silk, 8 pieces.	-	36
	- from linnen, 12 pieces .	-	3 0
	- from woollen, 24 pieces .	i -	30
	Dates, 100 pd	•	9 ′
	Deals, cassubian, stettin or other		
•	prussian, i shock	•	36 -
,	A. prusian deal is 30 feet long and		
	two inches thick, therefore,	1	-
	when the whole length and		
• •	thickness is known, the num-		•
· Ally	ber is found by multiplying	·	
•	the lenght by the thickness, and then to divide by 60.		
	But is the length reported in		•
•	and in the rengit reported in		* *
		• • •	
		/	•

Dyty-| Sti-

•	Spec.	vers.
cubic foot, (in which case the		٠.
thickness is a foot or twelve		
inches) the number of the de-		
als is found by dividing their		
lenght mentioned in cubic-foot	,	
by five, as 5 cubic foot ma-		ļ
kes a deal.		F
Deals, of oak, of any lenght, I shock	I	· •
Delft-ware, (or earthen-ware) paid	}	
according to the value, inser-		
ted in the english cockets; if	ĺ	,
no value is to be found the		
owner must declare it.	,	l
Diapper - (see drilling).	} `	
Dodder, I last of 24 barrels .	-	18,
Dosinken, a sort of stuffs, double,		<u> </u>
8 pieces		36
- single, 16 pieces		36
Down, 1 shpd		36
Dragets, (or check'd linnen), 24	1	
pieces	.	30
Drilling, russian, 20 pieces or 500	1	1
Arshines . "		30
- table cloths, I piece valued at	1	1
5 spec.		•
- napkins I piece valued at 124		
stivers.	1	1
Drugs, or apothecary-were, are no-		1
ted after their value, and is	1	
found inserted at several places,	I	I
•		

1	,	•	~	
	~ 70	5 —		·
		•	•	
:	. •		Duty- Spec.	Sti-
	as: Assa fætida,	Oningning	Spec.	,
	Cassia fistula &cc.			٠,
	Duffels, linnen damask,			30
•	Dyeing drugs, from Swe	-	. 1	
	- from Danzig, 1 sl		_ '	9 '
	Dyeing-wood, (see woo	_		,
,				
	E.	. •		
		• •		
	Earthern-ware, see mug		'	
•	Eels, I last of 12 barrels,		-	30
	Elephants-teeth, 100 po	4. •		9
	Ermine, 20 zimmers	•		36
•	(), The			
•	F.	•	,	
• .	Fatwood, 4 shocks		-	3.
	Feathers, I shpd	•	-	б
٠,	Fennel, 100 pd., valued		.	
,	Ferret-skins, 1000 piece	,		36
	Figs, a last, 36 baskets	_	•	36
_	consequently 400 p			9、
·		t last, at		
_		12 shpd or		:
	1	ood pieces	i	
· .		or 120 Vogs.		30
- 1	. ' 1	shpd.	,	5
	- cod - round-fish	barrel	, •	Ţ
	- round-nsn - rotskiers	/ ! wom		-
•	- spuhrers	t AOR	',	1
•	- sherrers . 1	` '	1	
		•		
•				
		•		•
,		•		

Fish, salted (herrings excepted) cod, cabliau, laberdahn &c. a last of 12 barrels Flagstaffs, 25 pieces Flagstaffs, 25 pieces Flannel, 24 pieces Flax, heckled, I shpd. fine or clean dito 9 à 12 heads. in mats knocken flax Narva Heiliger Esthic Rakitzer Paternoster Rufsian of the 1st and 2d quality Petersburg Polish Liefland Droujan Notabene raw flax from Amsterdam Flax Farcken Rapen Curland Prufsian, particularly from:	- 77 -	Duty- Spec.	Sti- vers.
Flagstaffs, 25 pieces			
Flagstaffs, 25 pieces Flannel, 24 pieces Flax, heckled, I shpd. fine or clean dito 9 à 12 heads. in mats knocken flax Narva Heiliger Esthic Rakitzer Paternoster Rufsian of the 1st and 2d quality Petersburg Polish Liefland Droujan Notabene raw flax from Am- sterdam Flax Farcken Rapen Curland Prufsian, particu-			12
Flax, heckled, I shpd 36 — fine or clean — dito 9 à 12 heads. — in mats — knocken flax — Narva — Heiliger — Esthic — Rakitzer — Paternoster — Rufsian of the 1st and 2d quality — Petersburg — Polish — Liefland — Droujan — Notabene — raw flax from Am— — sterdam Flax Farcken — Rapen — Curland — Prufsian, particu-	Flagstaffs, 25 pieces		1
Flax, heckled, I shpd. fine or clean dito 9 à 12 heads. in mats knocken flax Narva Heiliger Esthic Rakitzer Paternoster Rufsian of the 1st and 2d quality Petersburg Polish Liefland Droujan Notabene raw flax from Amaterdam Flax Farcken Rapen Curland Prufsian, particu-	Flannel, 24 pieces	-	30
— fine or clean — dito 9 à 12 heads. — in mats — knocken flax — Narva — Heiliger — Esthic — Rakitzer — Paternoster — Russian of the 1st and 2d quality — Petersburg — Polish — Liefland — Droujan — Notabene — raw flax from Am— — sterdam Flax Farcken — Rapen — Curland — Prussian, particu-			
- Narva - Heiliger - Esthic - Rakitzer - Paternoster - Russian of the 1st I shpd and 2d quality - Petersburg - Polish - Liestand - Droujan - Notabene - raw flax from Am sterdam Flax Farcken - Rapen - Curland - Prussian, particu-	— fine or clean — dito 9 à 12 heads. — in mats		1
- Heiliger - Esthic - Rakitzer - Paternoster - Russian of the 1st and 2d quality - Petersburg - Polish - Liestand - Droujan - Notabene - raw flax from Am- sterdam Flax Farcken - Rapen - Curland - Prussian, particu-			
- Esthic - Rakitzer - Paternoster - Russian of the 1st ishpd and 2d quality - Petersburg - Polish - Liefland - Droujan - Notabene - raw flax from Am sterdam Flax Farcken - Rapen - Curland - Prussian, particu-			
- Paternoster - Russian of the 1st 1 shpd and 2d quality - Petersburg - Polish - Liesland - Droujan - Notabene - raw flax from Am sterdam Flax Farcken - Rapen - Curland - Prussian, particu-	•		
- Russian of the 1st and 2d quality - Petersburg - Polish - Liefland - Droujan - Notabene - raw flax from Am sterdam Flax Farcken - Rapen - Curland - Prussian, particu-	- Rakitzer		
and 2d quality — Petersburg — Polish — Liefland — Droujan — Notabene — raw flax from Am- — sterdam Flax Farcken — Rapen — Curland — Prussian, particu-	- Paternoster		
- Petersburg - Polish - Liefland - Droujan - Notabene - raw flax from Am sterdam Flax Farcken - Rapen - Curland - Prussian, particu-	Ruisian of the 1st? I snpa.];	12
- Polish - Liefland - Droujan - Notabene - raw flax from Am sterdam Flax Farcken - Rapen - Curland - Prussian, particu-			
— Droujan — Notabene — raw flax from Am- — sterdam Flax Farcken — Rapen — Curland — Prussian, particu-	•		i
- Notabene - raw flax from Am sterdam Flax Farcken - Rapen - Curland - Prussian, particu- 8		1	l '
- raw flax from Am sterdam Flax Farcken - Rapen - Curland - Prussian, particu- 8	•	i	
- sterdam Flax Farcken - Rapen - Curland - Prussian, particu- 8	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1	i
Flax Farcken — Rapen — Curland — Prussian, particu-	· ·	1	
- Rapen - Curland - Prussian, particu-	•		
- Curland I shpd 8 - Prussian, particu-			
- Prussian, particu-		-	8
larly from:	- Prussian, particu-		
	larly from:		
	•		ť

	78 💳	× .	
		10	
		Duty- Spec.	Sti- ver s.
	Memel, Dantzig,		
	Marienburg		
• •	- Russian of the		
	3d quality, two.		
	three, and four I shpd.		
	band, 6 kops, cutts		8
. •	- Badstub		
-	- Oberlands		• .
	- Pernauer	l ust c	-
	- Risten	s 58	
	I bundle of fine flax is reckoned		114
	to be 5 lpd. When the flax	135	
7	is carried in bags it is consi-		•
	dered as fine flax; when brought	7	
,	in bundles, as common.		•
	Fleme- linnen from Holland, 4 pie-		
	ces		10
	- from Petersburg 4 pieces	m1' 12	· 3
, ,	Flock, or the sweepings from wool		
	8 shpd.		36
	- fringes, 16 pd.		30
			15
·	Florets, (linnen) 12 pd	l .	30
,	Flounders, dried, 20,000 pieces.		12
•	Flour, from wheat, I barrel à 200 pd.	.	9
	Flour from barley and	l· i	-
	rye } I last	'.	24 ′
	— from oats	.	. 7 .
	Fox-skins, 100 pieces	.	36
_	Frankincence, 100 pd. or 1 Hhd.	.	9.
	,	. ,	
			•
• .	,		· · · .
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- 79 -			
	Duty-	Sti- 'vers.	
Frieze, woollen stuffs, 12 pieces		36	
Fringes, silk, 12 pd.		30	•
Fruit, as lemons &c. I chest.	-	2	
Furrs, 1000 pieces	,_	.36	
Furnaces of iron, or stoves, I shpd.		4	
Fustiau, 24 pieces		30	
Fustic, 800 pd	•	30	
. G.		ļ	,
Galanga, 100 pd., valued at 10 spec.			
Gallnutts, 100 pd	١.	1	٠,
Galda, (Gallas) a sort of gum, 100 pd.		4 <u>년</u> 4 <u>년</u>	
Gauze, or veil, 12 pd.		30	٠
Gibbooms, I piece			•
Gin, I piece valued at 100 spec.	ļ		
- 1 Hhd 50 -	1		
- I case - 10 -	١		
when the value is not men-		١.	٠.
tioned; but when inserted in	1	3. 3 (
the vessels papers, the duty is	1	Į.	
paid with I or 14 per Cent.	1	! .	
Ginger, dry, 100 pd	١,	12	
- preserved, 100 pd.		24	
Glass - ware:	1	1	
- window-glass, 8 chests or bas-	1	!	
kets	-	30 .	
water glasses, 100 pieces valued	1_	1	
at 5 spec.	-	ŀ	

	τ		٠
· ' .	— 80 —		, 1
			,
•	•	Duty-	Sti-
_	Glas - ware:	Spec.	vers.
•			
	Straw glasses, 8 Bundles valued		
•	at 2 spec.	,	
•	- tumblers, 1000 pieces valued		ì
	at 100 spec.		
	- looking-glasses, I pd. rated at		
,	24 stiv.		
	- Glasbottles &c. see bottles.		· · ·
	Glaives, 50 pieces	-	24
	Gloves, silk, I dozen is rated at 12		
·	spec.		"、
	_ leather, I dozen valued at 4 spec.	1	
•	Glue, 100 pd.	-	σ.
•	Goat-hair, I shpd.	!	1 9
	skins, from young he and she		
,*	goats, as well as from roe-		36
1	bucks, 1000 pieces .		1
	Gold-pele, 20 pieces		30
	— wire, б pd		30
	Gordingers, as fir balks, 20 piec.		30
	Grease, kitchen stuff, I last .	1 .	36
•	Groats of buck-wheat, I last, of 12		
	barrels	1	18
	- barley, I last of 12 barrels	•	36
•	barley from Sweden, 10 lpd. or	!	
	200 pd. makes one barrel.	1 .	1
b	- pealed barley, 100 pd	1.	4 5
•	- oats, I last of 12 barrels		12
	- guinea-grain, 100 pd	1 .	3.
1	- rice, 100 pd		4 1

	Duty-	Sti-	
Groats: peeled barley, 100 pd.	Spec.	vers.	
menna, 100 pd.	•	45	•
	•	9	
- millet, a last of 12 barrels	•	30	
Grograms, turkish, 12 pieces .	. •	30	
- common, 24 pieces	•	30	
Gum, 100 pd.	. •	41	
Gun-barrels, 1 dozen,	•	6	
Gun-powder, I cent or 100 pd.	- '	6	
Н.		·	
Haberdashery of gold and silver, 6	١,	•	
pd		30	
silk, 12 pd		30	
Hail shot, I cent	7	4	3
Hair of bucks			
		1	
- deer horses 1 shpd. valued at 50 spec.			
- swine)			
cows oxen I shpd, rated at 24 spec.			
- human, according to their va-	`		
lue, which must be mentioned.		1	
Haircloth, 40 pieces		30	
Hair-powder, 300 pd.		8	
Halbards, 100 pieces		24	
Hams, 1 shpd.		6	
Handspikes, 1000 pieces.		16	,
Hards, 10 shpd.	1	36	
Hareskins, 1000 pieces are valued at		1	
75 species.		,	

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	Duty- Spec.	Sti-
Harnelses, 100 pieces	I	120
Hats, felt, I cask	district the	12
- castor, 100 pieces valued at	1911/103	
250 spec.	100	1000
- silk, 100 pieces valued at 125	5.9	-
spec.	3973	(200)
- beaver, 100 pieces, valued at	aton a	3040
3333 spec.	DAM	1739
- straw, 100 pieces, valued at 50		F. B. 1
spec-	1-13	6 3
- storm, 50 pieces	100	6.
Helmporfs, one Schock	I	24
Hemp, 6 shpd., I last, or 60 stones	I	-
- seed, I last of 24 barrels	100	18
Herring, salted, I last of 12 barrels	No THE	24
- red, I dito	13	12
Hides (see skins)	Coul's	146
· Hogsheads - Staves, 4 Schock .	(de	3
Honey, I alm, or I barrel, or 400 pd.	100	5
Hoops, 500 pieces	Wist	3
- When in bundles, and the	000	1 3 5
number not known, each bund-	VED	P 27
le is considered at 50 pieces.	15114	1 150
Hoop-stakes, 1000 pieces	1120	16
Hops, a last of 6 shpd.	120	36
- one bag is reckoned to a shpd.	14	6
Hop-stalks, 1000 pieces	10-11	4
Horn - tips , 10 pieces valued at I spec.	1000	AR-II
Horses, one	Table	36
Horfe - hair, pr. value I shpd. at 50 spec.	27	The state of

83 —	·, .			, نظ
•	Duty- Spec.	Sti-	,	. '
Horse-tails, 10 pieces, valued at 1 spec. Horse radishes 1000 pd Huchabacks (see drilling).		36		
T.				
Indian saffron, (or Turmeric) 100 pd. Indigo, 100 pd. Iron, ballast iron, I shpd. — anchors — hoops — bolts — stoves — guns — balls		12 36 3	,	
- bundles - bars - cast, of any other sorts than what has been mentioned - kettles and pots - plates	•	6		
- plates - rolled I shpd	•	6		
- pans - wire } 1 shpd	-	I 2		
 wrought or forged iron, anvils etc. I shpd. dust, and old cast or broken 	-	6		
iron, I shpd	-	3	-	

1 400		
THE PROPERTY OF STREET	Duty- Spec,	Sti-
Carlotte J. Cont. Cont.	Spec,	Vers.
Jopper-beer, I cask	Sec.	6
Juchter, 4 deggers or I shpd		36
Juniper berries, 100 pd	3.0	4±
- I last, of 12 barrels	Carl	30
Jugs and Jars, I basket, valued at	0 -3	
25 spec.	新 年	
- by the piece, glazed pots,	17/2	MARINE P
are rated according to their	(CAS)	1
size from 12 à 24 stiv.	7 6 1	1
	A COLON	- 1
	13.3	1999
K.	200	
Kelp, 2 barrels or I shpd	7 - 1	6
Kid-skins, 1000 pieces .	100	9
Kersey as cloth.	100	STATE OF
Knees, for ships, or crooked timber,	3	100
25 pieces	200	36
Knuppel wood, I schock		I
		377
THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF	13	135
L.	P. S. L.	
Lace (see gold).	120	1533
Lamb-skins, 1000 pieces	3.	18
Lampas, 12 pd.		30
Lamprey, I barrel	1	8
Langets, or wristband, 50 pd.	No. of	30
Laths, Top-laths, of oak, 75 pieces	MARIN	30
- under 6 fathoms, 100 pieces	4.15-	30
- 6 à 7 fathoms, 75 pieces	100	30
The state of the s		-

Laths, Straw, 1000 pieces — from Memel, a cord or 150 pieces Lath-wood, 150 pieces Laurels, 100 pd. — leaves, 100 pd. valued at 12 spec. Lead, I shpd. — black, I shpd. — black, I shpd. — rufs-leather — cordwain and marocco leather 6 deggers — sole and pump-leather 100 pd. An english tanned hide is supposed to weigh 40 pd. and hides from other nations 30 pd. A horse hide is supposed to weigh 30 pd. An english cow-hide to 30 pd. and others to 20 pd., and accordingly calculated as soleleather. — Refusing-leather, 100 pd. — scotch-leather, 10 pieces — Rufs- or Juchter, 4 deggers Leitse-green, 24 pieces Lemons, a box	- 160		Duty-	Sti-
- from Memel, a cord or 150 pieces Lath-wood, 150 pieces Laurels, 100 pd. - leaves, 100 pd. valued at 12 spec. Lead, I shpd. - black, I shpd. - black, I shpd. - cordwain and marocco leather 6 deggers - sole and pump-leather 100 pd. An english tanned hide is supposed to weigh 40 pd. and hides from other nations 30 pd. A horse hide is supposed to weigh 30 pd. An english cow-hide to 30 pd. and others to 20 pd., and accordingly calculated as soleleather. - Refusing leather, 100 pd. - scotch-leather, 10 pieces - Russ- or Juchter, 4 deggers Leitse-green, 24 pieces Lemons, a box 2				THE ROLL OF STREET
Lath-wood, 150 pieces Laurels, 100 pd. — leaves, 100 pd. valued at 12 spec. Lead, I shpd. — black, I shpd. — black, I shpd. — cordwain and marocco leather 6 deggers — sole and pump-leather 100 pd. An english tanned hide is supposed to weigh 40 pd. and hides from other nations 30 pd. A horse hide is supposed to weigh 30 pd. An english cow-hide to 30 pd. and others to 20 pd., and accordingly calculated as soleleather. — Refusing-leather, 100 pd. — scotch-leather, 10 pieces — Rufs- or Juchter, 4 deggers Leitse-green, 24 pieces Lemons, a box	Laths	, Straw, Tooo pieces	111-	8
Lath-wood, 150 pieces Laurels, 100 pd. — leaves, 100 pd. valued at 12 spec. Lead, I shpd. — black, I shpd. — orufs-leather — cordwain and marocco leather 6 deggers — sole and pump-leather 100 pd. An english tanned hide is supposed to weigh 40 pd. and hides from other nations 30 pd. A horse hide is supposed to weigh 30 pd. An english cow-hide to 30 pd. and others to 20 pd., and accordingly calculated as soleleather. — Refusing-leather, 100 pd. — scotch-leather, 10 pieces — Rufs- or Juchter, 4 deggers Leitse-green, 24 pieces Lemons, a box	1	from Memel, a cord or 150	74	4000
Leaves, 100 pd		pieces .	of Amer	3
- leaves, 100 pd. valued at 12 spec. Lead, I shpd	Lath -	wood, 150 pieces	Date.	3
Lead, I shpd. — black, I shpd. Leather, sems leather — rufs-leather — cordwain and marocco leather 6 deggers — sole and pump-leather 100 pd. An english tanned hide is supposed to weigh 40 pd. and hides from other nations 30 pd. A horse hide is supposed to weigh 30 pd. An english cow-hide to 30 pd. and others to 20 pd., and accordingly calculated as soleleather. — Refusing-leather, 100 pd. — scotch-leather, 10 pieces — Rufs- or Juchter, 4 deggers Leitse-green, 24 pieces Lemons, a box	Laure	ls, 100 pd	and	45
- black, I shpd. Leather, sems leather - rufs-leather - cordwain and marocco leather 6 deggers - sole and pump-leather 100 pd. An english tanned hide is supposed to weigh 40 pd. and hides from other nations 30 pd. A horse hide is supposed to weigh 30 pd. An english cow-hide to 30 pd. and others to 20 pd., and accordingly calculated as soleleather. - Refusing-leather, 100 pd. - scotch-leather, 10 pieces - Rufs- or Juchter, 4 deggers Leitse-green, 24 pieces Lemons, a box	3.00	leaves, 100 pd. valued at 12 spec.	255	Page 1
Leather, sems leather — rufs-leather — cordwain and marocco leather 6 deggers — sole and pump-leather 100 pd. An english tanned hide is supposed to weigh 40 pd. and hides from other nations 30 pd. A horse hide is supposed to weigh 30 pd. An english cow-hide to 30 pd. and others to 20 pd., and accordingly calculated as soleleather. — Refusing-leather, 100 pd. — scotch-leather, 10 pieces — Rufs- or Juchter, 4 deggers Leitse-green, 24 pieces Lemons, a box	Lead,	I shpd.	100	4
Leather, sems leather — rufs-leather — cordwain and marocco leather 6 deggers — sole and pump-leather 100 pd. An english tanned hide is supposed to weigh 40 pd. and hides from other nations 30 pd. A horse hide is supposed to weigh 30 pd. An english cow-hide to 30 pd. and others to 20 pd., and accordingly calculated as soleleather. — Refusing-leather, 100 pd. — scotch-leather, 10 pieces — Rufs- or Juchter, 4 deggers Leitse-green, 24 pieces Lemons, a box	- 50	black, I shpd.		6
- rufs-leather 36 deggers - 36 - cordwain and marocco leather 6 deggers - 36 - sole and pump-leather 100 pd. 9 An english tanned hide is supposed to weigh 40 pd. and hides from other nations 30 pd. A horse hide is supposed to weigh 30 pd. An english cow-hide to 30 pd. and others to 20 pd., and accordingly calculated as soleleather Refusing-leather, 100 pd. 45 - scotch-leather, 10 pieces 9 Rufs- or Juchter, 4 deggers 36 Leitse-green, 24 pieces 30 Lemons, a box 2	Leath	er, sems leather		Pier.
- cordwain and marocco leather 6 deggers - sole and pump-leather 100 pd. An english tanned hide is supposed to weigh 40 pd. and hides from other nations 30 pd. A horse hide is supposed to weigh 30 pd. An english cow-hide to 30 pd. and others to 20 pd., and accordingly calculated as soleleather. - Refusing-leather, 100 pd scotch-leather, 10 pieces - Rufs- or Juchter, 4 deggers Leitse-green, 24 pieces Lemons, a box - 36 - 36 - 30 - 36 - 30 - 36 - 30 - 30 - 36 - 30 - 30	200	TO demonstra	2027	35
6 deggers - sole and pump-leather 100 pd. An english tanned hide is supposed to weigh 40 pd. and hides from other nations 30 pd. A horse hide is supposed to weigh 30 pd. An english cow-hide to 30 pd. and others to 20 pd., and accordingly calculated as soleleather. - Refusing-leather, 100 pd. - scotch-leather, 10 pieces - Rufs- or Juchter, 4 deggers Leitse-green, 24 pieces Lemons, a box	1 876		CTRO I	
- sole and pump-leather 100 pd. An english tanned hide is supposed to weigh 40 pd. and hides from other nations 30 pd. A horse hide is supposed to weigh 30 pd. An english cow-hide to 30 pd. and others to 20 pd., and accordingly calculated as soleleather. - Refusing-leather, 100 pd scotch-leather, 10 pieces - Russ- or Juchter, 4 deggers Leitse-green, 24 pieces - 20 Lemons, a box	15/15/		ED)	26
An english tanned hide is supposed to weigh 40 pd. and hides from other nations 30 pd. A horse hide is supposed to weigh 30 pd. An english cow-hide to 30 pd. and others to 20 pd., and accordingly calculated as soleleather. — Refusing-leather, 100 pd. — scotch-leather, 10 pieces — Rufs- or Juchter, 4 deggers Leitse-green, 24 pieces Lemons, a box	10 -	The second secon	0.5	A COLUMN
posed to weigh 40 pd. and hides from other nations 30 pd. A horse hide is supposed to weigh 30 pd. An english cow-hide to 30 pd. and others to 20 pd., and accordingly calculated as soleleather. — Refusing-leather, 100 pd. — scotch-leather, 10 pieces — Rufs- or Juchter, 4 deggers Leitse-green, 24 pieces Lemons, a box 2	- 20		7.00	,
hides from other nations 30 pd. A horse hide is supposed to weigh 30 pd. An english cow-hide to 30 pd. and others to 20 pd., and accordingly calculated as soleleather. Refusing leather, 100 pd. scotch leather, 10 pieces Rufs- or Juchter, 4 deggers Leitse-green, 24 pieces Lemons, a box	Det il	THE PARTY NAMED IN COLUMN TO SERVICE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY NAMED IN	Con.	100
A horse hide is supposed to weigh 30 pd. An english cow-hide to 30 pd. and others to 20 pd., and accordingly calculated as soleleather. - Refusing leather, 100 pd scotch leather, 10 pieces - Russ- or Juchter, 4 deggers Leitse-green, 24 pieces Lemons, a box	150		STORE .	
weigh 30 pd. An english cow-hide to 30 pd. and others to 20 pd., and accordingly cal- culated as soleleather. - Refusing-leather, 100 pd scotch-leather, 10 pieces - Russ- or Juchter, 4 deggers Leitse-green, 24 pieces Lemons, a box	216	THE RESERVE THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE	Min I	
cow-hide to 30 pd. and others to 20 pd., and accordingly cal- culated as soleleather. - Refusing leather, 100 pd scotch leather, 10 pieces - Rufs- or Juchter, 4 deggers Leitse-green, 24 pieces Lemons, a box	5	The second secon	200	
to 20 pd., and accordingly calculated as soleleather. - Refusing leather, 100 pd scotch leather, 10 pieces - Rufs- or Juchter, 4 deggers Leitse-green, 24 pieces Lemons, a box		The state of the s	10-0-	127
culated as soleleather. Refusing leather, 100 pd. scotch leather, 10 pieces Rufs- or Juchter, 4 deggers Leitse-green, 24 pieces Lemons, a box	8	The state of the s	STOR	P. De
- Refusing leather, 100 pd 45 - scotch leather, 10 pieces - 9 - Rufs- or Juchter, 4 deggers - 36 Leitse-green, 24 pieces - 30 Lemons, a box - 2	老州	The second secon	200	13
- scotch-leather, 10 pieces - Russ- or Juchter, 4 deggers - Leitse-green, 24 pieces - 30 Lemons, a box		THE RESERVE THE PARTY AND PARTY AND PARTY AND PARTY AND PARTY.	Winter.	3.2
- Russ- or Juchter, 4 deggers - 36 Leitse-green, 24 pieces - 30 Lemons, a box - 2	11.70	THE PARTY OF THE P	Dallett .	42
Leitse-green, 24 pieces	-	The state of the s	1	9
Lemons, a box 2	-		2	36
The state of the s			1	30
	Lemon	The second secon	-	2
- preserved, I pipe or 2 Hhds 18	-		12/1	18
- juice, I pipe or 2 Hhds valued	-	juice, I pipe or 2 Hhds valued	2 63	- 7
2t 60 spec.	1/19	at 60 spec.	1	1
- peels, I bale valued 40 spec.	-	peels, I bale valued 40 spec.	1	130

•	- 8	6 – .	- ,	
٠.		•	Duty-	Sti- vers.
Lignum Linen :	. vitz, 100 pd.	•	-	. 9
F	Boldavet, 8 pieces	•	1 - 1	30
	Dito from Mehlbor	,		15
- I	Dito - Pillau,	pieces	-	6
 c	otton-linen, 3 pi	ieces ,	- 1	1.5
_	Bremen } 12]	oieces •		30
— I	inen, from Schm Svinemünde, 12 p shock of these koned as I piece	pieces . linen is rec-	-	3●
. 0	therwise I shock :	= 2 pieces.	1	
<u></u> 8	ll sorts of linen fi	om England		
	Holland, Westpha			30
- F	latillas royales, 8		1	30
	Flaxen linen, in		1	00
	general	,		
-]	Dito from Pillan.	2 pieces	4	3
	and Königsberg,	5 5 brence		l °
	Melborn and Po- merania		,	
	of hards]			
_ (Cracou - linen	,	['	
`	Dantzig - linen		1	
i	from hards	4 pieces or		3
j - 1	Packcloth	LOILS		3
_	Hempen - linen		1	
	Stift-linen		1	ł
			4	1
		,	`	•
	•			
`.	•		•	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

	Du Sp
Linen:	
- Linen from St. Pe-	l
tersburg and Ruf-	ł
sia in general, as 4 pieces or	ļ
also ravenducks, rolls.	
and fleemish j	
- Osnabrucks, coarse, one piece	
containing 100 ells .	١.
- from Stettin', I piece .	
- sack-linen, 4 pieces .	ļ.
- A roll or piece of flaxen linen,	
is generally considered to con-	
tain 25 Ells, and a skock to	
contain 2 pieces or 2 rolls,	3.4
from which however is excep-	
ted linen from Schmiedeberg	,
A piece of Helsinger-linen from	
Sweden is reckoned as flaxen,	
if it is not explicitly mentio-	
ned in the ships papers as linen of hards.	
- Linen, when brought in chests,	
from ports in the Baltic, and	
when no knowledge may be had,	
whether it is fine or coarse lin-	
en, that the chests contain;	
the calculations are the same	
as with flaxen linen in general.	•
- A chest of linen from Colberg	
is reckoned for 100 pieces.	ì
<u> </u>	5

	Duty- Spec.	Sti- vers.
inen:		,
A Laken from Colberg:		`
fine 12 ells.		
coarse 24 ells.		i
- for lining as of hards.	1	}
of hards from Russia, one piece		
or one roll is reckoned for 50	l	l
Arshines, or ells.	1	
- , of hards from Sweden, I piece	}	
50 ells.		1
of hards from all other places,	l	
25 ells is reckoned to a piece.	· ·	1
The duty on linen from Co-	١ .	1
penhagen is, if it is above 60		
threads, the same as on dutch	ŀ	
linen, 12 pieces		30
from 36 to 60 threads, as on	1	
flaxen linen, 2 pieces .		3
- If it has less threads, as on lin-		ļ
nen of hards, 4 pieces .	1 -	3
- Should the linen in the danish	1 '	
cockets not, be mentioned in	١	
pieces, but in weight, the cal		l
culations are as follows:	1	
one pound of linen of that sort,	.]	
which has:	i	1
from 90 à 80 threads 5 makes 7 ells		1
- 80 à 70 ' 6 -	.	
- 70 à 60 5½-	.	
and the duty is as suith dutch		
linen for 25 ells	4	٠.

	200	
	Duty-	Vers.
Linen from 60 à 50 threads makes 5 dells.	Spec.	Market -
FOR THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF	10	-
50 à 36 - 5 -	12 1	1, 156
aud the duty is as on flaxen	2 10 30	1000
linnen in general for 25 ells	2 9-25	12
- from 36 à 26 threads 44 ells.	1950	-
26 à 19 - 3½ -	10 %	14000
under 19 - 25 -	754	T-026.
and the duty is on 50 ells	\$ Sec.	1
Linseed, I last or 24 barrels .	100	36
Linseed oil, 1 last of 8 alms	100	36
Lint, silk and foil, 12 pd	113	30
- woollen and other sorts 50 pd.	17-6	30
Liquorice, 100 pd.	150	9
_ juice, 100 pd	-	9
Lobsters, I barrel, valued at Io spec.		1043
Log-wood, 400 pd	1 -	15
Lubbins, from Riga, 1000 pieces	13	16
Luckfey, 12 pieces	100	15
Lunts, I shpd.	100	19
cell de mais actor capper	1000	1
M.	Ave.	100
Mace, 100 pd	10	36
Macril, I last of 12 barrels	1	12
Madder, 100 pd	1520	45
— ombro, 100 pd	1 3	9
Makey, double, 12 pieces	100	30
- single, 24 pieces	3 3	30
Malt, I last of 20 barrels	1	18
Maniget, 100 pd.	300	9
The state of the s	100	9
Manna, 100 pd.	1000	

		٠
•	Duty-	Sti-
Marten-skins, I zimmer .	- Speci	30
Masts, large shipsmasts of 15 palms	1.	
and above, I Piece .		24
- less of 7 & 14 palms, I piece		8
- under 7 palms, 25 pieces	-	30
Matches (or lunts) I shpd	l -	9
Mats, 100 pieces, valued at 5 spec.		
Merceries are paid on the value, viz	١.	j
of privileged, of own ships I		
pct., of others 14 pct. (see	Ì	
§. 38).		
Mead, I last or 12 ahms	1	24
Meal, from wheat, I barrel a 200		
barley and rye	•	9
- oats . I last	i -	24
Mercury, 50 pd.	-	36
Metal and metal gans, I shpd	-	24
Milk vessels, 10 schock	-	18
Millet, and groats of millet, I last	-	30
Mill-stones, if no value mentioned in the ships papers, I piece va- lued at 50 spec. Mill-rods, one piece Mineral-waters, I basket valued at 10 à 12 spec.	-	8
Minium or red lead, 100 pd.	- 1	9
Mohair, 50 pd.	-	30
Morrocco leather, 6 Degs .	-	36
Mountain-moss, I slipd.	- 1	.9
	-	·

	Duty- Spec.	Sti-)
Mugs, see earthen ware.			
Mum, I cask		`6	'
Mushrooms or Morels, I Cash va-			
lued at 10 Spec.	, ,	1. 1	
Muskets, I chest of 100 pieces		24	
Muslin, fine, 8 pieces	•	30	,
- coarse, 16 pieces		30	
Mustard seed, I last of 12 barrel	- :	30	.'
	100		
N.	. ,		٠.
Nails, 100 pd	3	· a :	
- of wood, or plugs, 10000 piec.		9	•
Nankeens, I piece valued at I			
spec.			`
Napkins, from drilling, ; piece valued	1 4	1	
at 24 stivers.	1	j	
Needles for sewing, 1000 pieces valued			
at 2 spec.	1		
Nutmegs, 100 pd.	-	36' \	
Nuts, 1 last of 12 barrels .	j •	12	
O.			
Oars, I shock		12	
Oats, I last of 24 barrel.	15	12	
Oats meal, I last of 12 barrel.	1	24	•
Oil, sweet, I pipe of 900 pd.	.	36	
— ½ pipe		18	
- from Lisbon, and oil of olives	,]		
ı pipe		36	
			٠
,	t		,
		•	

	`	* .
, – 9 2 –		
*.	Duty-	Sti-
	Spec.	vers.
Oil, fine in glasses, I chest of 12		ون.
glasses is payd pr. value.	1	
- hemp, lin-or rapeseed, 8 shpd.		
or I last, of 8 ahms .	·	36
— of pitch		36
Oysters from Norway, I barrel va-		1
lued of 5 spee.		l <u>.</u> :
Oker 100 pd.	•	41
Olibanum, 100 pd. or ½ Hogsh.		9
Olivez, I pipe	•	18
Onions, a last of 12 barrels .	-	18
Oranges, I chest, 300 pieces . — peels, 100 pd. valued at 12 spec.		2
Ore-metal, for bells, 1 shpd.		0.0
Orleans (Rocou) dyeing stuff 100 pd.	•	24
Orpiment, aurum pigmentum, 100 pd.		9
Otterskins 100 pieces	ı	24
Oxen, one	_ [36
Ovens, from iron, or stoves I shpd.		4
P.		•
Paper, I bale or 10 reams		
- Paste board from Holland 200		34
pd. valued at 6 spec.	•	
Paradise - grains, 100 pd;	· .	· 3
Pastel, 100 pd.	- İ	4 <u>¥</u>
Pears, I last of 12 barrels	- 1	12
. Pease, a last, of 12 barrels	- 1	12
Pencil, or black-lead, 2 shpd	-	6
Pepper, 100 pd.	-	12
<u> </u>		,
	1	•

	I Donton	I Sti-
	Duty-	vers:
Perpetuel, (a sort of woollen stuffs)		
24 pieces	1	30
Pimento, allspice, ammomum, 100 pd.		9
Pin-staffs 1000 pieces		16
Pins, I dozin paper, valued at I spec.		120 /
Pipes, per value.		
Pipe-staves (see staves).	}	
Pitch, I last of 12 barrels	-	18
Pladdings, (Etamin), 40 pieces.		30
Planks, see deals.	1.	
- for shipping, I shoch	· ·	24
Plaister of Paris 1600 pd.	I	- 5
Plates, of iron. I shipd		6
- copper, 1 dito	_	24
Platters, and wooden bowls 20 shock	1 - 1	8
Plugs, wooden, 10,000 pieces	1	9
Plush, 8 pieces		36
Poles, of pine 1000 pieces		16
Poles, for hops, 1000 pieces .	1 -	4
Pork, 1 shpd.		6
Potash, i last	I	i .
Potatoes, I barrel valued I spec.		
Pottery, I basket valued at 25 spec.		
Pump-leather, 100 pd.	1 .	6
Pumps-trees, 25 pieces .		36
Prunellas, 100 pd.	1 .	. 9
Prunes, common, 400 pd.	-	g
- french 100 pd.	1 .	9
Prysing, strong danzig beer, I last	\	^
of 6 Hhds. or casks		36
	7	
		*
		į

	ju 94 pin	,	• 46
		Duty-	
•	Q. -	Spec.	vers.
	Quicksilver, 50 pd.	•	36
	Quills, prepared 1000 pieces valued		
	at 5 spec.		
	- not prepared 1000 pieces va-		1
	lued at 2 spec.		Ĺ
	- I cash valued at 25 spec.		·
	I bag valued at 10 spec.		. ``
	Quinquina I pd, valued 11 spee.		
	R.		
**	Raccoons, or shuppen, a sort of skin		Ì
	from North America, 1 skin		· ·
	valued at I spec.		
	Rabbit hair, 50 pd	-	30',
	Rabbit skin, blach, 1000 pieces		18
	- grey, 1000 pieces	-	9
	Raff (Rav and reckling) I last or 8		
. '	hogshd	-	36
	Reindeer-horns, 1 pd. valued at 12	١.	
	stivers.		
•	- skins, r degger	,-	9
	Raisins, 100 pd.	•	9
	- small, in baskets, 400 pd.	l .	1
	or 9 baskets	-	9
	Repe-oil, Llast of 8 ahms	1	36
•	Rapesced, 1 last of 24 barrels .	٠.	36
	Rapontica, 100 pd		36
	Rash, 24 pieces	•	30
!	Rateens, 8 pieces	1	36
			` ,
•	\mathcal{N}_{ij}		

Red-colour, from Sweden, I last — — Dantzig, I shpd. Red-paint, I barrel Red-chalk I shpd. — lead (minium) 100 pd. Rhubarb, 100 pd. Ribbands, whit gold and silver, I pd. — silk and florette, I pd. — cotton, wool, linen, camelshair, 50 pd. Rice, 100 pd. Rice, 100 pd. Rickers, spars, from Narva, Riga, Wiborg, Memel, Stettin, Halmstad and from the Sweden in general — a shock Rigging, I shpd. Rocou, (orleans), dyeing stuff, 100 pd. Roman-skins, 4 dozen Rosin, I shpd. Round-wood, I piece Rum, I hogshead Rye, I last, or 20 barrels	en, I last I	
Red-paint, I hasrel Red-chalk I shpat. — lead (minium) 100 pd. Rhubarb, 100 pd. Rhubarb, 100 pd. Ribbands, whit gold and silver, I pd. — silk and florette, I pd. — cotton, wool, linen, camelshair, 30 pd. Rice, 100 pd. Rickers, spars, from Narva, Riga, Wiborg, Memel, Stettin, Halmstad and from the Sweden in general — a shock Rigging, I shpd. Rocou, (orleans), dyeing stuff, 100 pd. Roman-skins, 4 dozen Rosin, I shpd. Round-wood, I piece Rum, I hogshead Rye, I last, or 20 barrels		Red coleur, from Sweet
Red-chelk I shpd. — lead (minium) 100 pd. Rhubarb, 100 pd. Ribbands, whit gold and silver, I pd. — silk and florette, I pd. — cotton, wool, linen, camelshair, 50 pd. Rice, 100 pd. Rickers, spars, from Narva, Riga, Wiborg, Memel, Stettin, Halmstad and from the Sweden in general — a shock Rigging, I shpd. Rocou, (orleans), dyeing stuff, 100 pd. Roman-skins, 4 dozen Rosin, I shpd. Round wood, I piece Rum, I hogshead Rye, I last, or 20 barrels	zig, I shpd. -	•
Red-chalk I shpd. — lead (minium) 100 pd. Rhubarb, 100 pd. Ribbands, whit gold and silver, I pd. — silk and florette, I pd. — cotton, wool, linen, camelshair, 30 pd. Rice, 100 pd. Rickers, spars, from Narva, Riga, Wiborg, Memel, Stettin, Halmstad and from the Sweden in general — a shock Rigging, I shpd. Rocou, (orleans), dyeing stuff, 100 pd. Roman-skins, 4 dozen Rosin, I shpd. Round wood, I piece Rum, I hogshead Rye, I last, or 20 barrels		Red - paint, I hirrel
Rhubarb, 100 pd. Ribbands, whit gold and silver, I pd. — silk and florette, I pd. — cotton, wool, linen, camelshair, 30 pd. Rice, 100 pd. Rice, 100 pd. Rickers, spars, from Narva, Riga, Wiborg, Memel, Stettin, Halmstad and from the Sweden in general — a shock Rigging, I shpd. Rocou, (orleans), dyeing stuff, 100 pd. Roman-skins, 4 dozen Rosin, I shpd. Round-wood, I piece Rum, I hogshead Rye, I last, or 20 barrels		
Ribbands, whit gold and silver, I pd: — silk and florette, I pd. — cotton, wool, linen, camelshair, 30 pd. Rice, 100 pd. Rice, 100 pd. Rickers, spars, from Narva, Riga, Wiborg, Memel, Stettin, Halmstad and from the Sweden in general — a shock Rigging, I shpd. Rocou, (orleans), dyeing stuff, 100 pd. Roman-skins, 4 dozen Rosin, I shpd. Round-wood, I piece Rum, I hogshead Rye, I last, or 20 barrels	pd. • -	- lead (minium) 100
silk and florette, I pd. cotton, wool, linen, camelshair, 30 pd. Rice, 100 pd. Rickers, spars, from Narva, Riga, Wiborg, Memel, Stettin, Halmstad and from the Sweden in general — a shock Rigging, I shpd. Rocou, (orleans), dyeing stuff, 100 pd. Roman-skins, 4 dozen Rosin, I shpd. Round wood, I piece Rum, I hogshead Rye, I last, or 20 barrels		Rhubarb, 100 pd.
melshair, 30 pd. Rice, 100 pd. Rickers, spars, from Narva, Riga, Wiborg, Memel, Stettin, Halm- stad and from the Sweden in general — a shock Rigging, I shpd. Rocou, (orleans), dyeing stuff, 100 pd. Roman-skins, 4 dozen Rosin, I shpd. Round-wood, I piece Rum, I hogshead Rye, I last, or 20 barrels	silver, I pd: -	Ribbands, whit gold and
melshair, 30 pd. Rice, 100 pd. Rickers, spars, from Narva, Riga, Wiborg, Memel, Stettin, Halm- stad and from the Sweden in general — a shock Rigging, I shpd. Rocou, (orleans), dyeing stuff, 100 pd. Roman-skins, 4 dozen Rosin, I shpd. Round-wood, I piece Rum, I hogshead Rye, I last, or 20 barrels		
Rice, 100 pd. Rickers, spars, from Narva, Riga, Wiborg, Memel, Stettin, Halm- stad and from the Sweden in general — a shock Rigging, I shpd. Rocou, (orleans), dyeing stuff, 100 pd. Roman-skins, 4 dozen Rosin, I shpd. Round-wood, I piece Rum, I hogshead Rye, I last, or 20 barrels		- cotton, woo
Rickers, spars, from Narva, Riga, Wiborg, Memel, Stettin, Halm- stad and from the Sweden in general — a shock Rigging, I shpd. Rocou, (orleans), dyeing stuff, 100 pd. Roman-skins, 4 dozen Rosin, I shpd. Round-wood, I piece Rum, I hogshead Rye, I last, or 20 barrels		melshair, 30 pd
Wiborg, Memel, Stettin, Halmstad and from the Sweden in general — a shock Rigging, I shpd. Rocou, (orleans), dyeing stuff, 100 pd. Roman-skins, 4 dozen . Rosin, I shpd. Round-wood, I piece . Rum, I hogshead . Rye, I last, or 20 barrels .		-
general — a shock Rigging, I shpd. Rocou, (orleans), dyeing stuff, 100 pd. Roman-skins, 4 dozen Rosin, I shpd. Round-wood, I piece Rum, I hogshead Rye, I last, or 20 barrels		
general — a shock Rigging, I shpd. Rocou, (érleans), dyeing stuff, 100 pd. Roman-skins, 4 dozen Rosin, I shpd Round-wood, I piece Rum, I hogshead Rye, I last, or 20 barrels		
Rigging, I shpd. Rocou, (orleans), dyeing stuff, 100 pd. Roman-skins, 4 dozen Rosin, I shpd Round-wood, I piece Rum, I hogshead Rye, I last, or 20 barrels		
Rocou, (orleans), dyeing stuff, 100 pd. Roman-skins, 4 dozen - Rosin, 1 shpd Round-wood, 1 piece - Rum, 1 hogshead - Rye, 1 last, or 20 barrels -	k . - 2	
Roman-skins, 4 dozen		
Rosin, I shpd. Round-wood, I piece Rum, I hogshead Rye, I last, or 20 barrels	- 1	
Round-wood, I piece Rum, I hogshead Rye, I last, or 20 barrels		- · · · · ·
Rum, I hogshead	• • •	, -
Rye, I last, or 20 barrels	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2	
bread Tiger	'I . 1	▼ =
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		- bread, I last .
- meal, I last of 12 barrels	barrels 2	- meal, I last of I
s.		S.
Soffer too nd make a second		S.m
Safflor, 100 pd., valued at 16 spec.	1 at 10 spec.	
Saffron, 8 pd.		
Sago, I pd. valued at 8 stivers.		
Sail cloth, 8 Rolls or pieces	ieces 30	agir-ciorn' '9 Mona or I

	. 1	Duty-	Sti-
Salmon, I last of 12 barrels	. /	Spec. I	vers. I2
Salt, french, english, scotch, sp	enish.	. •	12
I last of 18 barrels	iàr.		24
- from Lüneburg, I last of 12 h	arrels		36
Saltpetre, 100 pd '		-	6
Safanparilla, 100 pd.			36
Sarcenet, I piece			41
Sardug and Serge, (woollen stuff	8) 24		
pieces		-	30
Satins, 8 pieces	•	-	36
Sattinets,			
, Sayetts, woollen stuffs, 24	piec.	-	30
Says, single		1	
- double, 8 pieces .	ė		36
- by the weight, 50 pd.	•		30
Sayette-yarn, 50 pd	•	l -	30
Saw-worts, (serratula) I shpd.			9
Seed, canary, I cask or 2 barr		•	6
- hemp, I last of 24 barre			.18
- flax and rapeseed, I last			36
mustard, I last or 12 bar			30
- clover, value of 100 pd. species.	to 20		
Sems-leather, To Deggs	•		36
Serge, 24 pieces	•	-	30
Shaloon, 24 pieces	•		30
Sheep-skin, 1000 pieces.	• '	i •	36
Ship-planks, I shock	• .		24
— pins, 10,000 pieces	•		9 ,
Shirts and jackets, woollen, or zen valued at 15 spec,	ne do-		
were turned as a's sheet		•	•

	Duty- Spec.	Sti-
Slices, one pair, valued at I spec.	D F-10,	,
Shovel - handles, 1000 pieces .		16
Shovels, 10 shocks.		9
Shrines, painted, one bashet valued		
at 50 spec.		
Shumac, 400 pd.		9.
Silk, raw, 100 pd.		30
- spun and twisted, 12 pd.		30
- flock, 16 pd		30
- ribbans with gold and silver,	. ,	
ı pd	• 1	5
- stockings, I dozen .		30
- stuffs, 8 pieces	-	30
Silver-wire, 6 pd.		30
Skin and hides:		
- from oxen when raw or rubbed		•
with salt or dry'd a degger,	-	6
- sheep, 1000 pieces	_	36
- lamb, 1000 pieces .		18
- stags, elks and reins, I degger		9
- when tanned (see leather).		,
Small-ware, see Haberdashery.		
Smalt, 100 pd. valued at 12 spec.		
Snuff, 1 pd. valued at 24 stivers.		
Soap, white or hard, 100 pd.	1	9
green, I last or 12 barrels		36
· • —		
Sole-leather, 100 pd	•	9
Souda, 1 shpd		6
Spars, common, 1000 pieces .	'•'	16
	G	

	• •	-	
	- 98 '	:	
		Duty- Spec.	Sti- vers,
	Spars, from Stettin, Wolgast and on those in general termed po- meranian spars, the duty is		
	paid as on balks, 20 pieces — from Sweden, of 9 inches and	\	30
	above, 20 pieces	-	30
	- dito of 7 and 8 inches, 25 pieces	-	30
	5 and 6 inches, 60 pieces	. •	24
	- under 5 inches, 1000 pieces Spears, (see masts).	-	16
	Spices, 100 pd. Split-stockfish, or rotsher, (see fish). Spunge, 1 pd. valued at 3 spec. fine 1 pd. at 5 spec.	/:	36
•	Starch, 300 pd	-	8
	Staves, heading and coo- per staves a long hun-		
	- hogshead dred or 48 - pipe shocks - barrels	•	36
•	Note. Headings for staves 2 shocks To 10 staves, are reckoned one heading.		·3
•	Steel, 100 pd.		4
	Steel-wire, roo pd	-	4
	Stems, for boats, 100 pieces.		24
:	Stockfish-wood, 400 pd.	,	15
; '	Stockings, woollen wove to grown people, 100 pair .		30
•		i,	•
). 	•	٠,	

1	Duty- Spec.	Sti-
Stockings, avoollen wove, children's,		
100 pair	. 2 .	15
- worsted, to grown people,	, ;	
100 pair	I	12
- dito to children, 100 pair		30
of sayette, 50 pair .	1.6	30
silk, 12 pair		30
Stones, from Oeland and Gothfand,	. 1	
used for flooring with, 1000		١.
feet or 500 pieces	\$	30
Stormcaps, 50 pieces		6
Stuffs, silk, (see silk stuffs).		
- wool and cotton, 24 pieces	,	30
Sturgeon, I last or 6 casks .	I	12
Sucade, 100 pd	*	24
Sugar, powder and raw, 100 pd.	1	. 9
— loaf — — 100 pd.		9
- candy		
- banquet 100 pd.	٠4.	18.
- confectionary		
Sugar of lead, 100 pd. valued at 40		
spec.	117	
Sweet-oil, I pipe, 900 pd.		36
Sword-blades, 100 pieces	\$.	24
— hilts, 100 pieces		36
Syrups, 1 Hogshd. 600 pd		18
T		
.		
Table cloth (see drilling).		-
Taffety, 1 piece		4
G :	3	

	, – 10 0 –	•	
• .	•	Duty-	Sti. vers.
	Tallow sandles I shpd.	` .	6
	Tar, in barrels with large hoops, I	}	ŗ.
	last of 12 barrels	-,	18
	Tartar or Argol, 100 pd. Tatarilla (buck-wheat) 1 last of 12	-	· 2
	barrels		12
•	Tea, I pd. of congo valued at I spec. — fine, I pd. valued at I spec. Terras (see ciment).		<u> </u>
•	Thicking (or buckram), 40 pieces		30
	- strong (Trilles), 20 pieces		30
	Thread, for sewing, 50 pd.		30
	Tillers, I shock	I	•
	Tin, I shpd		24 ·
:	Tiles, blue, 1000 pieces, valued at 20	·	:*
	 grey, 1000 pieces, valued at 15 spec. red, 1000 pieces, rated at 12 		
٠	dito.	j . 1	
	Tobacco, 100 pd	•	9
	russian weight, or I shpd. (see		
	preced. pag. 22 & 60) . ,		8
	Top-laths, 100 pieces	1	. :
	- from 6 à 7 fathoms, 15 pieces		6
	Tow, 10 shpd	-	36
	Train oil, I last of 12 barrels.	-	36
	Note, Z is deducted upon blub- ber, I last of blubber .		27
	•		
,		•	
•			

	Duty-	Sti-
Tree nails, 10,000 pieces	Spec.	vers.
Trees, ash and birch, 40 pieces		9
Trip, 4 pieces	3.55	36
Troughs of wood (see wood).	7	ې
		>
Turmeric, 100 pd.	<i>-</i>	12
Turpentine, one Shpd		6
 oil, I Hogsh. valued to 50 Spec. I both valued at 5 spec. 	***	,
Twine, 100 pd.		12
Twist, 100 pd.		36
	1	54
	•	
' Ŭ.		
Umbra, 190 pd., valued at 12 spec.	- 1	
v.		A
Velure, (see Trip).	. [•
Velvet, fine, 4 pieces	1	36
- thread or half-velvet, 8 pieces	.,	36
Verdigris, 100 pd.		9
Vermillion, 100 pd.		36
Vinegar, from wine, I cask or 4	ŀ	
hogsheads	1	
- from cider, I hogshead .		45
- from beer, 4 hogsheads	_	7 <u>2</u> I8
Vitriol, I shpd.		6
	-	U
- oil, I bottle (carboy) valued at	- 1	•
30 spec.	- 1	
= - I pd. valued at 24 stiv.	i	•

- 102 -	•	;
w.	Duty Spec.	Sti- ver s.
Wainscotting, I shoch .		24
Walnuts, I last of 12 barrels .		12
Wax, 1 shpd		36
Wauwe (yallow wood) 1 shpd	i - '	9
Whalebone, I pd. is valued at I a spec.	1	
Wheat, 20 barrels, or I last .	I	-
- brend, I last of 12 barrels à	1	
100 pd.	-	18
- flour, 200 pd. or I barrel		9
White-lead, I shpd. Wines, the thirtieth part of the stated value (see pag. 7). We place the wines in the different classes, into which they are brought according to their value, as follows: 1. I cask or 4 hogsheads of wine	,	6
from the following ports is rated at 60 spec. Bayonne wine Cahors Hogland I Cask (Ton-	-	
Provence neau). All french wines from hogshead ports, not sitiuated in France. Note. The reason why a cask or hogsheads in this first class is rated at 60 spec. is, that the casks from the above men-	ł	24
Annual Page Smoke Iffelia		

Wines:	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Duty-	Sti-
tioned places are	I larger than	Sp.co.	74.00
common casks,	-		
the original rate	•	, -	
cask is 45 spec.		ì	
must be added,			
ve 60 spec.			
2 1 cask or 4 hogsh	eads of the fol-		
lowing sorts of w			
at 45 species:			
Chaillevette Wine) .		
Charente		,	}
Croisie			
La Flotte-	•		
Marennes	I Cask	1	24
St. Martin	1 · hogshead		18
Nantes			
Poulegien			
Rochelle			
Seudres	,		
3. I pipe or 2 hogshe			
lowing wines are		. !	
spec., from the s		1	
those wines of the	ist class.	,	
Bardob - wine			
Bourgogne			
Cette		. !	
Champagne	1 pipe	1	- 2 4
' Havre de Grace	I hogsheads	·	24
Marseille -		.	
Muscat	· 1		
Rouen	l,	i	7

Wines:	1	Duty-	Sti-
Toulon] I pipe	ī	-
Picardan	} 1 hogshead		24
4. I Pipe or 2 hogshea			
lian and other w	ines are rated	-	<u>l</u> .
at 60 species, as	follow:		1
Cagliari - wine	1	· .	
Canarie - sect	i . '		
Constantia			
Corsica		•	•
Italian			F
Leghorn	•	٠.	
Madera	· ·		
Malvasier ,			1
Muscateller	I pipe	2 I	-
Naples	I hogshead	1	i ~
Palermo			ι,
Peter Ximen			[
Sherry			. 7
Syracusa	ì	.,	
Teneriffa.			
V idonia		١.,	
Yvica	J		
5. at the value of 45	species pr. pi-		
pe or 2 hogsheads	the following		
wines are rated:		i i	
Portuguese - wines	I hogshead)
Spanish and parti-	a. of priveled-		
cularly from:	ged nations		36
Alieante	b. of nations		
Barcelona	not prive-	1	
Benicarlo	ledged /	1 1	_

38\$

Wines:	Duty- Spec.	Sti- vers.
Malaga Sect - wine from Malaga Tarragona Tint - wine Malaga I hogshead a. of priveled- ged nations b. of nations not prive- ledged	1	3 6
6. I cask or 4 hogsheads, rated at 52 species: Wines from the city of Bourdeaux Libourner-wines 1 hogshead	I	35 1 204
7. I Ahm or tierce, rated at 24 species: Neckar-wine Moseler Rhenish Hungarian	-	38
When wines are brought in chests or baskets, their value is rated as follows: If the number of bottles, which the chest or basket contains, is precisely known, each bottle of wine (inclusive the bottle) is valued at \(\frac{1}{2} \) specie and on the amount of the whole facit I or \(\frac{1}{2} \) p. Cent is paid, according as the wines are shipped		
in priviledged or not priviledged bottoms.		

	- 106		
	— 106 —	-	
	Wines:	Duty- Spec.	Sti- vers.
	If the number of the bottles is not		
	known, each chest or basket is	1	
	reckoned to contain 50 bottles,	100	:
	and in such cases valued at 25	1-	i
i	spec., on which the duty I or 14 p. Cent is paid with 12 or 15	1	' '.
	stivers; but the number of the		
	bottles is commonly inserted in		
	the french documents.	1	.
	Windlasses, (see Masts).	} . `	· ·
	Wire, of gold and silver, 6 pd.		30′
	- iron and steel, I shpd.	1	12
	copper and brafs, I shpd.	١ - ١	24
	Woad, I shpd.		6
	Wolf-skins, 100 pieces		36
	Wood, The different sorts of woods	1	•
	used either to shipping, dying		
	or by coopers, are inserted	{	,)
	here under the following terms		
	, though some of them not pro-		
	perly english.		• •
	- Azynwood, 400 pd.	-	15
	— for boats,		24
	- Dongs - Stems J	,	24
•	- Barkholt, I shock .	1	-
	Rohlwood		•
	- Helf-wood	-	3

I	07 —		,
	•		".
		Duty- Spec.	Sti- yers.
rood: Brazil - wood		<i>ii</i>	
- Dying - wood	•	` .	
- Fernambuck	100 pd.	-	3
_ Japan-wood			
- Provence wood			
- Heading - wood	i. 🕠 📑	1	
- Botten - wood			
- Buttner wood	I long hun-	. "	
- Fattwood {	dred of 48	1	1
- French - wood	shocks	1	
- Hollands - wood	SHOCKS .	1	ļ
- Klap-wood		}	
Pipe-wood	,		,
- Blue-wood]		1]
- Caliatur - wood ,	,	1	.]
- Campeche - wood	1000 pd.	1	36
- Fint-wood	ropo pa,	1	
- Gallicia - wood		1.	
- St. Martins wood		1	,
- Holtzers from Rig	ga, according		ŀ
to their dimensio	ons, the same	4	1
as spears.	the state of the s	4 .	
- Keel-wood	,	1.	
- Knees		1	
- Crooked-wood	25 pieces	1 ~	36
- Ship's - wood	3	1	
- Cross-wood	1		1
- Schroett-wood	r shok	-	24
- Viertelwood	j ·	ľ	1
- Palwood, 5 piece	es . ` . '	1 .	16.
	• - •		•
•	· .		_
•			-
,			
× • •		``	

e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e	÷ Z	•
- 108		,
_ 108 _		
	Duty-	Sti-
mercula management of	Spec.	vers.
Wood, Pink-wood Lignum-vitae		•
Sweet-wood or li-	- 1	9-
quorice		
- Rigen-wood, 2 pieces		· 3 7 .
- Round wood, I piece	-	8
- Coopers - wood } 4 shocks		3
— to staves	. •	3
- Fustic].		
- Stockfish wood \ 400 pd.	-	15
- Log-wood		-
- Lath-wood, 150 pieces .	۱ .	3
- Platt-wood, (long pieces of wood		
for stowing of cargoes) gratis.		-
Flee-wood, 100 pd. valued at 10 spec.		•
Wood-ashes, I last of 12 Shpd.		F2 .
Wooden - wares as:		**
- platters, 20 shocks .	-	. 8
- throughs and kitts 20 shocks	}	36
- shovels, 10 shocks	•	91.
Woollen stuffs, of all sorts, 24 pieces		30
shirts and jackets, I dozen		
valued at 15 spec.		<u>.</u> .
Wool, from Dantzig, Konigsberg,	• {	- .
Thorn, England, and Scotland,	- 1	•
fine wool, I shpd	- `	9
- common and coarse, I shad flock-wool		5
- clean - wool t shpd.	-	4 <u>1</u>
- lamb, I shpd.	- 1	`g
	, · •	_

Y ·

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. .

1.	Duty-	Sti- vers.
Wool, beaver or castor-wool, 50 pd.	I	
= spanish-wool, 100 pd.	-	18,
Y.		
Yards, for vefsels, x piece	;	8
Yarn, from Dantzig, Königsberg and;		
Pillau, 40 shocks or I shpd.		36
flaxen, x shpd.		36
- canvas, I shpd		36
- of tow, I shpd	j -	9
of ropes, I slipd		6
- floretta or silk-yarn, 12 pd,		30
- spun woollen, 50 pd.		30
- cotton or twist, 100 pd.		36
- Camel	i	1
- Eberfeldt		
- Sayette 100 pd.	1	12
- Sowing		1
- Turkish		i .
Z.		
Zink, I shpd.		24

Goods, not mentioned in the tariff, are brought under the common name of "merceries or merchandises" and the duty on such goods is paid per Cent; according to their value.

·\$. 38.,

The following rules are thereby to be observed:

It is immeterial for whose account the goods are brought. All vessels not being priveleged pay without any further notice being taken of them 14 per Cent. Vessels belonging to priveleged nations pay 1 per Cent.

2. In the case, that a privileged vessel does not come from her own country, and is bound to a port not belonging to a privileged nation, the duty is paid with 14 per Cent.

XI. Of the bonification in the Soundduty granted under name of Föring (free carriage).

S. 39.

Ir has always been an adopted rule in trade and navigation, that the masters of vessels and their crews are allowed to carry some goods belonging to themselves, without paying any freight on it, or in some manner or other to enjoy some liberties or indulgencies, regarding such goods. This is called Föring or free carriage. With regard to the Sound duty, such indulgencies are also admitted of. A honification of four per Cent is allowed on the whole amount of the duty, which reimbursement is paid to the master, partly for being exempted from paying duty on his goods, and partly to encourage him to make a conscientious entry. In a declaration issued by Frederick IV., which is annexed to the treaty of 15 June 1701,

this bonification is termed Boatsmans Föring; "which grant shall continue henceforth the same as before, and this declaration shall be of the same power as if it were inserted in the very treaty." By the calculations of the Förings, it must be observed, that the amount of the Sound duty is made up in such a manner, that the stivers may be divided by six; for instance: if the duty amounts to 22 spec. 21 stivers, the Föring is calculated to be 39 stivers, and the duty that becomes due is consequently 21 spec. 30 stivers.

XII. Examples of calculating the Soundduty.

§. 40.

From the preceding explanations, and from the tarif it will not be difficult, as it neither ought to be, to any one to calculate himself what duty there is to be paid on goods or on vessels. With respect to the goods, their quantity must be mentioned by number, measure, weight, — or value; in the latter case the duty is paid per Cent. (As it might be agreable to some of those, who make use of this tract, to have before the eye a few examples, which might moreover serve as guidance and illustration, we have thought proper to insert some such calculations. We have made use of proper bills, such as they have been commu-

nicated to us from several mercantile houses, all from 1820 and 1821. We have only omitted marks and names, and contracted the reported goods and, in order to be concise, we have also omitted several articles.

T.

With a Swedish vessel bound to Stockholm in April 1821.

I hogshead of oil, 380 pd. brutto - spec. 14 stiv.
 3 casks of almonds 1639 pd. br. 2 - 37 - 15 chests of liquorice 3720 pd. br. 6 - 14 - 4 dito of soap, 1110 pd. br. 1 - 42 - 1 cask of verdigris, 638 pd. br. 1 - 4 - 10 bales of cotton, 3444 pd. br. 12 - 14 -

makes 24 spec. 29 stir. or 49 Rbdlrs. 20 skil. in notes and copper coin.

II.

A master has in Memel loaden among other articles 600 pieces of deals 18½ feet long, 3 inches thick; and 200 pieces 19 feet long and 2½ inches thick.

600 pieces.
181 feet long.

IIIOO

3 inches thick

22200

Transport 33300

200 pieces
19 feet long.
3800

21 inches thick

9500 60) 42800 713½ piec.

which is 115 schoks à 36 stivers, or 8 species, 44 stivers, or 17 Rbdlr. 80 skillings in notes or copper coin.

III.

With a master from London to Copenhagen.

I chest of garments &c. pr. value - spec. 24 stiv.

I dito of books pr. value . - - 24 -

I bale of cotton yarn, 350 pd. 2 - 30 -

259 pieces of english iron, 4 tons 7 pd. (1 ton is 2000 pd.; of

which 100 pd. is equal 112 pd. in danish weight, or I ton

2240 pd. danish. Therefore the

whole amounts to 8967 danish pounds $= 29\frac{267}{300}$ (30) shpd. if

4 skil.) 2 — 24 —

2 casks of nails, 570 pd. . - - 23 -

1 chest of paper, 50 reams . - 19 - 3 dito of cheese, 380 pd. . - 5 -

makes 7 spec. 5 stiv.
or 14 Rbdlr. 20 skil.

IV.

From Malaga to Copenhagen, with a vessel belonging to Apenrade.

Sect-wine 1½ booth (= 3 hogsheads à 36 stiv.) . . . 2 spec. 12 stiv. 50 casks of raisins, 15596 pd. 26 — 15 —

makes 28 spec. 27 stiv. or 57 Rbdlr. 12 stiv.

V.

2 casks of rocou, 1178 pd. br. 2 spec. - stiv. 2 chest of tobacco, 76 pd. br. - 7 - 2 bales of mohair, 367 pd. br. 4 - 18 -

makes 6 spec. 25 stiv. or 13 Rbdlr. 4 skil.

474

 ½ pipe madeira wine
 - spec. 24 stiv.

 8 tortoises
 - 20

 20 barrels of rum, 286 virtels
 4 - 37

makes 5 spec. 33 stiv. or II Rbdlr 36 skil.

Note. When goods are reported by weight it must be remembered, that a deduction of tare takes place, see \$.,36.

VII.

A Master from Rostock arrives from thence with a Galiot of 20 lasts burthen bound to Amsterdam.

le on	the resenoble of spec. 36 stive	demanding the re	+6	2 Stiv	there may also be lition of 4 spec, r	When the sea - pass is defective there may also be reasons for demanding the resenoble on the velsel, which then makes an addition of 4 spec, 12 stiv. 1 24 stiv. 2 4 spec. 36 stiv.
3	24		46	13		
24		and			3	
12	4	goods I rosenobel		,		ot
		certificate on the				
		For not having a				
12		1	24	1	1	I THE CHAIRES
2	•	1	24	•	1	percon - money
•	4	1		4	1	Light money
30	,	1	24	•	The End.	I long nundred or pipe-staves
 13	•	1	32	,	The duty a & strv.	
2		The duty a 12 stiv.	<u>~</u>	•	The End a 3 Stiv.	
36	•	1	36	٠	!	•
99 Ov		1	36	,	- a 3 stiv.	12 parters of meas.
2	•	:	*	•	a 12 Stiv.	z dito or pease
2	-	1	24	-	2 18 stiv.	- 4 dito or tar
5	-	1.	ō	-	The duty à 12 stiv.	4 dito of oats, augmented to 42 last The duty à 12 stiv
•		1	39	ы	à 6, makes	
	•				and the defension	
	7	The duty & I spec. 7	į.		The End a 12 stiv.	6 lasts of wheat, augmented to 7 last The End a 12 stiv.
stiv.	spec. stiv.		Sti V.	spec. stiv.		
		duced	sef.	nd vef	for the goods and vefsel.	Catro
9	ife is	When a certificate is produced When no certificate is pro-	duced	is pro	When a certificate	•
	7.	To the second one			In the first case	



XIII. Of the ferry at Elsenore.

S. 41.

An ordinance was issued the 10th of Septbr. 1811. concerning the ferry at Elsenore, by which the corporation was regulated in a different manner to what it hitherto had been. Among the new regulations was, that an Inspector was appointed from the above date; but some changes have of late taken place, through the representation of a committee, appointed for that purpose, and according to which under the date 19th of May 1820. were emaned: 1) An ordinance, concerning the ferry at Elsenore, a) Regulations for the ferrymen at Elsenore, and al a sat rate for the corporation. It is resolved on, that the corporation of ferrymen, which consisted of 75 members, shall by degrees be reduced to 60. spector is appointed with a fixed salary, paid from the fund of the institution for conveyance. He is appointed by the King, and being an authority nearest related to the corporation, it shall be his duty, to look after, that the laws which concern the ferry are punctually observed, which on the one side, will prevent travellers, seamen, and people in the trading line from being detained, or wronged by the members of the corporations, or by people employ'd in their service; and on the other side it will hinder the members of the corporation, and their people from being detained or wronged; but the keeping of accounts and the internal affairs of the corporation are managed by its Chief and assistants. Every member of the corporation is obliged to keep a ferry-boat with apparels, both in a proper condition, and capable to carry at least 6 hogsheads or 3 pipes. members of the corporation may keep a large ferryboat, or a so termed middle size boat (Mellemjolle), by which conveyance of goods and merchandises may be effectuated, when the ferrymen, as owners of such boats, are summoned in respective turns for such purposes. The fer-

1

rymen must all be enrolled citizens of Elsenore. When a ferryboat is sailing with travellers, masters of vefsels, goods, or in any other business for the corporation, it must absolutely be steered and commanded by a ferryman. who has served his apprenticeship. It is the duty of the Inspector to be intent upon this. He shall also take care that no ferry boat going on duty, leaves the harbour without his consent, which may be communicated, when the circumstances admit of it, and unless that two proper fertymen and one ordinary seamon are in the boat. No person can become a proper ferryman unless he has been 3 years in the service of the corporation. He must, at least he 20 years of age, and he must have given a trial before the Inspector of the corporation, its Chief and assistants, that he has a perfect knowlege of the setting of the currents and of the situation of the shoals, that he is duely skilled in managing a boat, as much as it concerns the navigations of the ferry.

We must confine ourselves within the limits of having made mention of the above directions, and short notices; we think it however our duty to insert the following:

Fixed rate for the corporations of ferrymen at Elsenore.

Authorized by His most gracious Majesry, the King, the following appointments of payments, are allowed to the corporation of ferrymen at Elsenore. The payment must be made either in effective silver rixbank-money or in nominal value, according to the quarterly noted exchange.

In ordinary weather and on a sum-

Rixbankmoney silver,

1 %. For bringing masters of vessels clearing the duty, onshore and onboard again:

Rdlr. | Shil.

For conveying a captain ashore from his ship and onboard again, may at most be required The ferryman, who conveys a captain ashore, is obliged to take into his boat the passengers that might be onboard of the ship, their trunks and travelling baggage for as much as the boat can hold; it is also his duty to return them and their things onboard again along with the captain, against receiving over and above the freight agreed on, a payment, not exceeding 2 Rdhr. silver for every person, yet for servants and children between a 2 12 years of age only the half of that price, and for persons belonging to the ship's brew or to the family of the master, as also children less than two years old, nothing is to be pay'd.

He is likewise bound without any further payment, to receive into the same boat, in which he conveys the captain, as couple of casks of water, his provision and such small packages, which can not be reckoned among merchandises, and which not can be of any impediment to the rowing or sailing of the boat,

On the last mentoined term he is also bound to take along with him merchaudises, not making up one fourth of the cargo of the boat, for which he is granted a payment of at most I Rbdlr. in silver.

Any master of a vessel, who goes onshore in his own boat, and who wants to be convey'd onboard in a ferry boat, is to pay equally the same as if he were come and gone back in a ferry boat, and for bringing his boat onbord one third more for every pair of oars it can carry.

Any master, going onshore in a ferryboat from a short distance, and is to be Rixbank money silver.

Rdlr. | Shil.

put onboard again at a distance, far from Elsenore, having in the mean time caused his ship to pass the castle of Cronborg and to get down towards the bay of Hornbeck, shall pay I more than the freight agreed on.

Rixbank money silver. Rdlr. | Shil.

The ferryman are allowed to agree about less than the diverse payments before mentioned, but they are severely prohibited to demand a higher payment, without any regard to the place at which the ship may be riding.

2 %. The rate for the conveyance of goods and effects onboard of and from ships riding in the Sound:

1) When the boat has been fraighted by the lump; the payment is:

for a large ferryboat

for a smaller boat or a yawl (Jolle)

2) When the boat is freighted by the last, the payment is for each last

Yet the boat must not be freighted for less than the half of her burthen and it must not be freighted pr. last, when it is to carry hogheads pipes, casks of gin, hogsheads of sugar and other casks or barrels that may be reckoned to belong to this class of goods.

3) When the boat is freighted by the piece:

The payment for a hogshead is

- '- a pipe .

- a piece of gin - a hogshead of sugar

For all other casks and barrels, the freight is paid, pursuant to the class to which the casks or harrels may be recko-

14

24

48

72

TO STATE OF	- 10	
ned and agreeable to the above mentioned	Rixl	ank
pricel	money	silver.
4) In other cases the diverse payments	Rdhr.	Shil.
are as follows: for goods making up tof the cargo of a large boat		41 -10
tor goods making up for the cargo or a rarge boat	8	- 68
1 1 1 1 1	12	EU A
the whole	14	199
- 4 of the cargo of a small boat	2	
and the state of the late of t	123	64
The state of the state of	5	100
- the whole	6	100
Observations:	1	1330
Whether the boat is freighted pr. piece or according to the quantity of goods, it	250	100
must not leave the harbour for less than	1875	1113
the payment of half a cargo; for the con-	10 100	9950
veyance, however, of a letter is only paid	160	77.00
as for a x cargo.	2 460	1 Satur
If a boat has not been freighted,	1	1000
by the lump or if freighted pr. last, the	373.4	1000
ferryman is allowed to take into his boat	12-11	(2) B
gonds, belonging to different persons, pro-	14 1	ALC: Y
vided it may be done without any hart to the goods, and the boat going either to	100	127 m
or from one and the same ship; in such	2000	C
cases, every person that sends goods ei-	115	1.5
ther onshore or enboard, must pay the	San Sal	
freight according to the quantity he sends	20 12	1
with the boat, but the payment must not	(4000+1 C)	23 (20)
The conveyance of salt, sea-coal and	130 17	12 3
corn is in all cases paid with one third lefs.	RENCO	1.700
When corn or salt is convey'd, the	Name and	100
ferryman must provide tarpawlings for the	400	Main
flooring of the boat.	1	1
The ferryman that conveys an anchor	100	1
or cable onboard of a ship is allowed to	BANKE !	139
agree with the person that freights him,	15.5	Roselle
about the payment; but the agreement	Table 16	1
must be approved of by the Inspector of	100	1000
the corporation. But if the parties concer- ned can not agree, the ferryman is ne-	1000	1
vertheless obliged to convey immediately	U.S.	10-11-
and without any delay, the said thing on-	1000	2
board; whereupon the payment is to be	1900 IV	P.500
fixed upon by the Inspector in conjunc-	MEN!	10.00
tion with two impartial and competent per-	100	1927 70
sons, legally appointed for that purpose,	100	1
A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH		

AND THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE OWNER.	1	
If disputes should arise about the	Rix	bank
bulk of the cargo, the Inspector is bound	money	silver.
en decide how orear a cargo the goods	Rdlr	Shil.
make our that have been loaden, in this	25411	1
case he is to consult an intelligent and im-		11 200
partial man, yet without being obliged	9776	11000
to conform to his opinion.	13. 11	4.30
3 5. Fixed rate for the conveyance	170	100
to and from Elsingburg.	1000	100
a) For the conveyance of travellers,	a rate of	1000
either with or without horses, cattle, the fol-	(-11)	Wall or
lowing payments have been appointed:	1000	1
For one person, with or without tra- velling baggage, or goods not weighing	20	TOP THE
veiling baggage, or goods not weighing	1 14	24
more than 400 pd.	3	1000
For every person more . For goods weighing between 400 à	10000	and the last
For goods weighing between 400 a		1000
700 pd.	-7	1000
For servants, journeymen, sailors,	1 1/4	13780
and the like travellers, as also for children	/A porti	A. Car
between 2 à 12 years of age only the half	2300	10000
of the above price is paid, and for children	100	1000
less than 2 years old, people in distress,	7. 11 11 TO	ALC: YELL
and for persons, who are convey'd by or-	2	100
der of the magistrate, nothing is to be paid.	13 17	- X (M)
For the conveyance of a carriage, the	100	The same of
payment is for every person it is construct-	THE PARTY	2
ed to hold, exclusive the coachman .	1	1000
For one person and his horse .	6	9 16 h
For each horse more	2	-
b) For the conveyance of goods and effects, double the price is paid to what is	OF STREET	SALE V
effects, double the price is paid to what is	25-15-8	7
done when they are brought on board of	38.00	1000
ships riding in the Sound.	19 10	-
For a tow-boat with two men, the	0233	Course of
payment is	2	1000
For a return freight (in such cases		100
when it is allowed) the payment is three	1. 12 M	THE PERSON
fourth of the fixed rate, no matter by	1000	1000
whom or for whom that the boat may be	N 6 - 1	A Common to

freighted.

- 4 \$. Fixed rate for being convey'd either to or from Malmoe, Lanscrown, Copenhagen and other places.

 a) For being convey'd to or from Humlebek the payment is the same as to or from Elsingburg.
 - b) To or from Vebek, the payment is one half more.

e) To or from Lanscrown the payment is twice as snuch.

d) To or from Copenhagen the payment is 21 times

as much.

e) To or from Malmo, the payment 31 times as

5 \$. During the winter, in the nights, as also for every degree of gale, one third of the of summer-freight is added to the payment; nothing extra, however, is paid for the conveyance of goods and effects. — The summer-time is to be reckoned from 1st of April to 30th of Septbr., and the remaining part of the year is considered as winter. — The night is reckoned to be from sunset to suffise.

The degrees of gales are: 1st degree; a topsails gale to a single reefed topsail's gale. 2 d. degree, a single reefed topsails gale to a double reefed one, 3rd degree: a double reefed top'sail's gale to a closereefed one. — The degrees of gale are to be signalized from the bridge, by the direction of the Inspector of the corporation of ferrymen, by 1, 2 or 3 balls being hoisted on a pole. When, through stormy weather or ice, the passage is deemed impracticable, it will be made known by the Inspector, causing a white flag with a red crofs in the middle to be hoisted on the bridge. While this flag is display'd all rates or fixed prices are suspended; and every body is at liberty to agree for his conveyance with whoever he choses, whether in or out of the ferrymen's corporation.

6 %. Masters of vefsels pay no more than the freight, for being convey'd onshore or onboard, whereas, for all other trips the person that freights the boar, must pay to the Chief of the corporation, besides the freight, \(\frac{1}{2}\) part of it extra, as money for the fore-

man's summons.

7 5. The ferrymen are bound to assist both in the loading and the unloading of the boat, but are under penalty prohibited to demand any reward from the traveller or freighter.

A copy of the fixed rate is to be posted up in the office of the ferry men's corporation, and in all the public houses at Elsenore, in order that it may be read by persons, whom it may concern.

To which every person concerned have to conform,

The General Postoffice. 19th of May 1820.

TOL-ROLLE

In den

ORESONT

Voor d'Onderdanen der Geunieerde Nederlandsche Provintien.

In date den derthienden Augusti 1645.



Visch en andere vette, oock gesoute Waren.

Een Last Boter	STATE OF THE STATE
Een Last of achtamen Honingh Een	Rycksd. een Oort.
Ses Schippond Speck	Drie Rycks-Oort.
	Een halve Rycksd.
Een Last Koeyen-vet	
Een Last ofte acht Oxhoofden	Drie Rycks-Oors.
Traen	CONTRACTOR LAND
Een Last Spaens Zout]	ton balos Portes
2011	Een halve Rycksd.
Een Last Vleesch	Drie Rycks-Oort.
Een Last Haringh	Een halve Rycksd.
Een Last Dorsch of Cabliau	
Een Last of 20000 gedroochde Bot-	Een Kycks-Oors.
ten of Schollen	The state of the s
Een Last Root-schar of Stockvisch -	Committee of the same
Een Last Sporder Een Last Ael of ses vaten	Derde - half
1000 Gedroochde Visch, gesou-	Rycks-Oort.
ten Visch of Abberdaen	The state of the
	Rycksd. een Oors.
	Rycksd, een Oort.
	Drie Rycks-Dort.
Acht Lasten Stroo-Bocking of	THOUSAND STORY
gerooktenHaringh, 20 ftroo	The second second
op't Laft	Een halve Rycksd.
Ses Schippond Talck	THE RESERVE
Een Last of 12 Tonnen Lunen-	Drie Rycks Oors.
burger Zout	CHARLES SELECTION

Koorn.

Een Last Terwe	Een Rycksd Een halve Rycksd.
Een Last Gerste Een Last Meet }	Een halve Rycksd.
Een Last Mout Een Last Haver	Anderhalf Rycks - Oort.
Een Last Erweten Een Last Haver-gort	Een Rycks-Oors.
Een Last Roggenbroot Een Last Terwen-Tweeback Een Last Boekweyte	Een en een half Rycks Oorz. Een Rycks-Oorz.
Een Last Bockweyte Gort Een Last Gierst	Een en een half Rycks-Oore. derde half Rycks-Oore.
	Een Rycks-Oort Een half Rycks-Oort.
Een Last Mostertsaet Een Last Wal-nooten 36	. derde half Rycks-Oort.
of 18 Tonnen	Een Rycks-Oors.

Alderhande Waren.

Een Schippont Was	Drie Rycks-Oore
Ses Schippont Harpuys Twee en	een half Rycks-Oort-
Een Schippont Donsveeren	TOWNS THE STATE OF
Ses Schippont gemeene Veeren	Drie Rycks-Oort.
Vier Schippont fyne Wolle	A TOWN THE PARTY
Ses Schippont groove Twee en e	on halon P. L. O
Wolle I wee en e	en naive Rycks-Oort.
Een vat of dertigh do- fyn Caerden Een en e	en halve Ruche O.
lyn Caerden	ces misse ryeks-Oots,
Een vat Vilthoeden	. Een Rycks Oort.
Acht Schippont Vlok of Scher-	Allegia and a second
Wolle	Drie Rycks-Oors.
Een Sack Boom-Wolle weegende	THE REAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS.
200 Pont	b. F. P. L.J.
Ken Last of 12 Schippont Potase	the . Len hycksa.

Een Loft Weed-asche Een Rycks-Oort.

Een Laft groven Bant, Teer

of Pek Een en een halve Rycks-Oort. Een Laft kleyne Teer of Pek, Negen Lubfe Schellingh. Acht Korven of Kisten

Frans, Heffisch of

Dantziker Glas . Twee en een halve Rycks-Oort. Dertich Schock Vlessen Twee en een halve Rycks-Oort. Een Vat of twee Pypen met Vlessen Een Rycks-Oors. Ses Schippont Hoppe . . . Drie Rycks-Oore.

Vlasch ende Hennep.

NA SOLLISTOR

Een Last of ses Schippont Vlasch of Vier Schippont Heyligh of Matte Vlasch Een Rycksd.

Een Schippont geheekelt Vlasch 1 6 Schippont Cabelgaren, Cabel-touw, Cabel-tros end Takel Een Schippont gesponnen Werck-

Vier Schippont Vlassen Garen Thien Schippont Vlassen, of Hennepen-werk

Een Last Vlas-faet

Een Last Hennepsaet Een en een halve Rycks-Oare. Een Vat Canariensaet . . Een halve Rycks-Oore.

Kooper, Tin, Loot ende Yfer.

Een Schippont Kooper Een Schippont of een Korf met Tin Een Korf met Geel Kooper

Een halve Rycksdaler.

Edu Lait offer pa School out of all

Mander Vent alinger

Drie Rycks-Oort.

werk

Ses Schippont of en voeder Loot Acht Vaten met Blick Ses Schippont Staven-Yfer Een Last ofte twalf Schippont Ofmund-Yfer Ses Schippont Kogels Ses Schippont Yfere Cachel-Vier Schippont Yfere Platen Acht Schippont of Oxhoofden oudt Yser Ses Schippont Gotelinghs Geschut Ses Tonnen Hollandtsche Spyckers Ses Centenaer Stael Een Korf of vat met Stael-Ses Schippont Yfere Banden tot Wyn-vaten Ses Centenaer Lubse Spyckers

Een halve Rycksdaler.

della company of the

Kryghsch - Ammunitien.

The second secon	D C. C. D. L. T.
Hondert Sweert-klingen .	. Een halve Rycksd.
Hondert Gevesten	. Act Lubse Schelling.
Vier hondert Spies-stocken .	. Een halve Rycksd.
Vyftig Slagh-Swaerden	. Een halve Ryksd.
100 Harnassen	Een Rycksd.
50 Stormhoeden	Een half Rycks-Oort.
100 Hellebaerden	. Een halve Rycksd.
100 Spies-yfers	Een half Rycks-Oort.
Een Kist met 100 Musquetten	Leu Schiepent Koppel
Vier Dofyn korte Roers	Een half Rycksdaler.
15 Curaffen	The Street Towns
Ses Centenaer Salpeter ofte Kr	uyt Drie Rycks-Oort.
Een Last ofte 12 Schippont S	wavel . Een Rycksd.

Hout - Waren.

Een groote Scheeps-mast van 15 Palmen, en daer boven . . Een halve Rycksd. Een kleyne Mast of Spyr . . Acht Lubse Schelling. 25 Vlagge - Stengen ofte Smaal fpyren . Twee en een halve Rycks-Oort. Een groot hondert Klap ofte Pyp-hout Een groot hondert Vat-hout Hondert Courfeh Wagen-. Een en een halve Rycks - Oort. schotten . . Een Schock groote Eycken-plancken . Een Rycksd. Een schock Pruysche ofte Statynsche Deelen Drie Rycks-Oort. 1000 Latten Acht Lubse Schellingh. Tien groote Eycken-Twee en een half Rycks-Oort. Twintich Vuuren Balken Een Last Kisten . . Een en een half Rycks-Oort. Een Nestel ofte 12 Cypres-kisten Drie Rycks-Oort. Een Korf geschilderde . Een en een half Rycks-Oort. Kistjens . Een Schock groote Riemen . . . Een Rycks Oort. Een Schock Barckhoute ofte dubbelde . Een Rycksd. Eycken Plancken . . . 1000 van de Noorwegsche of Schwedsche Deelen . . . Drie Rycks-Oort. Een Schock smalle Riemen . Acht Lubse Schellingh. Veertich Schock Schoppen . Drie Rycks-Oort. Twintich Schock Mouden Een groot hondert Pypen-Staven Drie Rycks-Oort. 40000 Scheep-nagels Dertich Bondels Corck Twintich Schock Tallieuren Acht Lubse Schellingh. 2000 Hoep-stocken 25 Krom-houten ofte Knien Drie Rycks- Oort. 30 Swaert-posten Een halve Rycksd. Hondert Bootstevens ...

Veertich stucken Bercken ofte Es/ sche hout . . . Drie Rycks Oors.
Hondett Pruische Wagen-schotten , Een Rycksd.,

Wildt - Waren.

Ken timmer Maerter-	, : 1
vellen Twee en ces	halve Rycks-Oors.
	. Een Rycksd.
Hondert Vossen-vellen	Drie Rycks-Oort.
Hondert Otter-vellen Een en	een halve Rycksd.
Twintich Timmer Hermelynen	1
Duysent Graeu-werk	
Duysent Ulcken ofte wilde Ket- ten-vellen	
Sesthien dosyn Romeyn vellen	Drie Rycks-Oors.
2000 swarte Conyns vellen	i
4000 graeuwe Conyns-vellen	
Hondert Rycksdalers aen Sabelen	

Huyden en Vellen,

Vier deckers Elants-huyden
Vier deckers Herte-huyden
Twintich deckers Bocks-vellen
Dertich deckers Kalfs-vellen
Duyfent groote Schaeps-vellen
Twee duyfent Lammer-vellen
Vier duyfent jonge Bocks-vellen
Duyfent Geyte-vellen
Duyfent witte Leeren
Thien Decker Seems-leer
Ses Decker Spaens-leer
Twintich Decker Bessaen-leer
ThienDeckerRussche-vellen,ofRotlast

Drie Rycks-Oare.

Ses Decker gefoute of bereyde |
Huyden
Thien Decker drooge Huyden
Duyfent Paer Rusfche Hantfchoenen
Vier hondert Pont Sool-leer
Acht hondert Pont Afval
Vier Decker Offen huyden of
Juchten

Drie Rycks-Oort.

Fluweel, Syden-waren, en Laecken.

Twee Stucken Brokade
Vier Stucken fyn Fluweel
Acht Stucken Engels of InlandsLaecken
Acht Stucken dubbelde Sayen
Acht Stucken half Fluweel
Acht Stucken Satyn
Acht Stucken Zyde Borat
Acht Stucken Taffetas
Acht Stucken Caffa
Seftin Stucken Engels dofyncke
vierloot of Inlandts grof Laecken
Tweelf Stucken Baey

Twaelf Stucken Baey Thien Stucken blau gemenght Ras

Een pack of festhien Stucken Schots grof Lacken, Amsterdams, Vlaemsch, of Fransch Lacken

Twaelf Stucken dubbelt Turks Maccayer of Grof-greyn

24 Stucken Ofnabrughsche Carfayen, Grof-greynen, enkelde Zayen, Maccayer, Tryp, BomDrie Rycks-Oors.

Twee en een half Rycks.

bafynen, Saerdock en- 1 de Tirenthaey Een Vat Cramerye Tweelf pont Zyde Frangien', Possementen ende Koorden Sesthien Pont Flock - Frangien Vier Dosyn Engelsch, Spaensch, ofte Neurenburger Beddegewaet of Deckens Vier dosyn Peerde-Deecken: Dertich Dofyn Lakense Lysten, ofte Selfkanten Hondert Paer fyne Corfave Coussens Dertich dosyn grooven Lakense Coussens Sestigh dosyn wolle Cousfens Hondert Schotsche wolle Heinbt-rocken: Een Pack ofte vat hondert Rycksd. waerdigh . Twaelf paer Zyde Coussen Vyfftig paer gebreyde Cou-Ses pont goude ofte filvere Passementen Hondert pont rouwe Zyde ongeverwt of ongearbeyt

Lindewaet.

Oort

Een Vat Hollandts Linde- 3 2 Rycks - Oerr.

Twaelf Stucken Hollandts of Slefisch Lindewaet Hondert Dreyl-doecken Acht Stucken Cameriecks doeck Acht Stucken of rollen dubbel breete Fransch of Danfiker Boldavet, of Cane-Twintich Stucken enckelt Melvinghs Boldavet, of Canefas VeertichStuckenHaer.doeck Twintich Stucken Linnen Twintich Stucken Pomerse Linnen of diergelycken Twaelf Stucken Riffels Camelot of Damast Twintich Stucken Dreyling Dertich Stucken Statyns .Linnen Veertich Stucken Cracous Linnen ofte Bolkraen 80 Stucken fwart Werkgarens Linnen Duysent ellen plets of pledinghs -Acht Stucken fyn Bedde teeken **V**yftichStucken groveBedde teeken Acht balen Papier Vyftich pont Nay-garen Sestien Stucken Cattoendoeck

Twee en een half Rycks-Oors.

Kruyt en Speceryen.

Een bale of drie hondert pont Pe-Drie hondert pont Geimber Hondert en vyftich pont gekonfyte Gember Hondert pont Nagelen, Caneel, Noote-muscaten, Muscate-Bloemen, Folie en Indigo Acht pont Saffraen Een Last Rosynen of Vygen van 36 Korven, of festhien hondert Een vat lange Rofynen tot vier hondert pont Vier hondert pont Amandelen Acht hondert pont Ryft Acht hondert pont Bakelaer Vier hondert pont Tabak Vier hondert pont Spaensche Zeep Vier balen witte Zeep Een Laft Zeep Vier hondert pont Maniget Een vat ofte bale Galnooten tot vier hon-

Drie Rycks-Oort.

Drie Rycks-Oort.

dert pont . . . Een en een halve Rycks-Oort.
Vier balen Corenthen ofte acht hondert pont
Vier hondert pont Dayen of Da-

dels
Twee pypen Pruymen, Lamoenen,
Cappers, of Olyven

Sefthien hondert pont Pruymen Vier hondert pont Broodt-Suyker Vier hondert pont Candy-

Suyker of Confyt . . Een en een halve Rycksd.

Een Vat Syroop

Vier balen of vier hondert Pont

Annys of Comyn

Drie Rycks-Oort.

Een vat ofte Kist Poeyer-Suyker Drie Rycks-Oors. van vier hondert pont Een dubbelde bale Cinober van drie hondert pont . Een en een halve Rycksd. Ses balen verwe, Almagro ofte Crab . van acht hondert pont Sefthien hondert pont Smak Vier Schippont root, ofte verwe Drie Rycks-Oort. van Dantsik Ses Schippont of achtien hondert pont Galmey Hondert pont Conchenillie Ses hondert pont Calmus Een Last root of verwe uyt Sweeden . Een Rycksd. Een Vat Weyde of drie Schippont . . . Een en een halve Rycks. Oort. Ses Schippont Vitriol of Cooperroot Ses Schippont Potloot of Gleyde Drie Schippont Alluyn Ses Schippont Cooperwater Dertich pont Root-steen, of verarheyden Bern fteen Vier Schippent ghevylde Bernfteen Drie Rycks-Oors. Drie Schippont Spitsglas Vier hondert pont Pokhout Vier hondert pont Calimo of Soethout Acht hondert pont Gomme of Gal-Vier Schippont Ingeschar, ofte Verf-kruyt Drie hondert pont Styffel, of een vat van 300 pont . Acht Lubse Schellingh. Duysent pont Paradies Koorn Twee en een half Rycks-Oors. Duyfent pont Brafilien

